

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services

Eastern Region Report

Qualitative Case Review Findings

**Review Conducted
October 18-22, 2004**

*A Joint Report by
The Child Welfare Policy and Practice Group
and
The Office of Services Review, Department of Human Services*

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Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Practice Principles and Standards	1
III.	The Qualitative Case Review Process	3
IV.	System Strengths	7
V.	Characteristics of the Eastern Region	8
VI.	Stakeholder Observations.....	8
VII.	Child and Family Status, System Performance Analysis, Trends, and Practice Improvement Needs.....	13
VIII.	Recommendations for Practice Improvement.....	37
	Appendix--Milestone Trend Indicators.....	A-1

I. Introduction

The Division of Child and Family Services (the Division) completed a comprehensive plan for the delivery of services to families and children in May 1999, entitled The Performance Milestone Plan (the Plan) pursuant to an order issued by United States District Court Judge Tena Campbell. On October 18, 1999, Judge Campbell issued an order directing the Division as follows:

- The Plan shall be implemented.
- The Child Welfare Policy and Practice Group (the Child Welfare Group) shall remain as monitor of the Division's implementation of the Plan.

The Plan provides for four monitoring processes. Those four processes are: a review of a sample of Division case records for compliance with case process requirements, a review of the achievement of action steps identified in the Plan, a review of outcome indicator trends, and, specific to the subject of this report, a review of the quality of actual case practice. The review of case practice assesses the performance of the Division's Regions in achieving practice consistent with the practice principles and practice standards expressed in the Plan, as measured by the Qualitative Case Review (QCR) process.

The Plan provides for the QCR process to be employed as one method of assessing frontline practice for purposes of demonstrating performance sufficient for exit from the David C. Settlement Agreement and court jurisdiction. Related to exit from qualitative practice provisions, the Division must achieve the following in each Region in two consecutive reviews:

- 85% of cases attain an acceptable score on the child and family status scale.
- 85% of cases attain an acceptable score on the system performance scale, with core domains attaining at least a rating of 70%.

The Plan anticipates that reports on the Division's performance, where possible, will be issued jointly by the Child Welfare Group and the Division, consistent with the intent of the monitor and the Division to make the monitoring process organic to the agency's self-evaluation and improvement efforts.

II. Practice Principles and Standards

In developing the Plan, the Division adopted a framework of practice, embodied in a set of practice principles and standards. The training, policies, and other system improvement strategies addressed in the Plan, the outcome indicators to be tracked, the case process tasks to be reviewed, and the practice quality elements to be evaluated through the QCR process all reflect these practice principles and standards. They are listed below:

Protection	Development	Permanency
Cultural Responsiveness	Family Foundation	Partnerships
Organizational Competence	Treatment Professionals	

In addition to these principles or values, the Division has express standards of practice that serve both as expectations and as actions to be evaluated. The following introduction and list is quoted directly from the Plan.

Though they are necessary to give appropriate direction and to instill significance in the daily tasks of child welfare staff, practice principles cannot stand alone. In addition to practice principles, the organization has to provide for discrete actions that flow from the principles. The following list of discrete actions, or practice standards, have been derived from national practice standards as compiled by the CWPPG, and have been adapted to the performance expectations that have been developed by DCFS. These practice standards must be consistently performed for DCFS to meet the objectives of its mission and to put into action the above practice principles. These standards bring real-life situations to the practice principles and will be addressed in the Practice Model development and training.

- 1. Children who are neglected or abused have immediate and thorough assessments leading to decisive, quick remedies for the immediate circumstances, followed by long-range planning for permanency and well-being.*
- 2. Children and families are actively involved in identifying their strengths and needs and in matching services to identified needs.*
- 3. Service plans and services are based on an individualized service plan, using a family team (including the family, where possible and appropriate, and key support systems and providers), employing a comprehensive assessment of the child and family's needs, and attending to and utilizing the strengths of the child and his/her family strengths.*
- 4. Individualized plans include specific steps and services to reinforce identified strengths and meet the needs of the family. Plans should specify steps to be taken by each member of the team, time frames for accomplishment of goals, and concrete actions for monitoring the progress of the child and family.*
- 5. Service planning and implementation are built on a comprehensive array of services designed to permit children and families to achieve the goals of safety, permanence and well-being.*
- 6. Children and families receive individualized services matched to their strengths and needs and, where required, services should be created to respond to those needs.*

7. *Critical decisions about children and families, such as service plan development and modification, removal, placement and permanency, are, whenever possible, to be made by a team including the child and his/her family, the family's informal helping systems, foster parents, and formal agency stakeholders.*
8. *Services provided to children and families respect their cultural, ethnic, and religious heritage.*
9. *Services are provided in the home and neighborhood-based settings that are most appropriate for the child and family's needs.*
10. *Services are provided in the least restrictive, most normalized settings appropriate for the child and family's needs.*
11. *Siblings are to be placed together. When this is not possible or appropriate, siblings should have frequent opportunities for visits.*
12. *Children are placed in close proximity to their family and have frequent opportunities for visits.*
13. *Children in placement are provided with the support needed to permit them to achieve their educational and vocational potential with the goal of becoming self-sufficient adults.*
14. *Children receive adequate, timely medical and mental health care that is responsive to their needs.*
15. *Services are provided by competent staff and providers who are adequately trained and who have workloads at a level that permit practice consistent with these principles.*

III. The Qualitative Case Review Process

Historically, most efforts at evaluating and monitoring human services, such as child welfare, made extensive, if not exclusive, use of methods adapted from business and finance. Virtually all of the measurements were quantitative and involved auditing processes: counting activities, checking records, and determining if deadlines were met. Historically, this was the approach during the first four years of compliance monitoring in the David C. Settlement Agreement. While the case process record review does provide meaningful information about accomplishment of tasks, it is at best incomplete in providing information that permits meaningful practice improvement.

Over the past decade there has been a significant shift away from exclusive reliance on quantitative process oriented audits and toward increasing inclusion of qualitative approaches to evaluation and monitoring. A focus on quality assurance and continuous quality improvement has begun to find increasing favor, not only in business and in industry, but also in health care and human services.

The reason for the rapid ascent of the “quality movement” is simple: it not only can identify problems, it can help solve them. For example, a qualitative review may not only identify a deficiency in service plans, but may also point to why the deficiency exists and what can be done to improve the plans. By focusing on the critical outcomes and the essential system performance to achieve those outcomes, attention begins to shift to questions that provide richer, more useful information. This is especially helpful when developing priorities for practice improvement efforts. Some examples of the two approaches may be helpful:

AUDIT FOCUS:

“Is there a current service plan in the file?”

QUALITATIVE FOCUS:

“Is the service plan relevant to the needs and goals, and coherent in the selection and assembly of strategies, supports, services, and timelines offered?”

AUDIT FOCUS:

“Were services offered to the family?”

QUALITATIVE FOCUS:

“To what degree are the implementation of services and results of the child and family service plan routinely monitored, evaluated, and modified to create a self-correcting and effective service process?”

The QCR process is based on the Service Testing™ model developed by Human System and Outcomes, Inc., which evolved from collaborative work with the State of Alabama, designed to monitor the R. C. Consent Decree. The Service Testing™ model has been specifically adapted for use in implementing the Plan by the Division and by the court monitor, the Child Welfare Group, based on the Child Welfare Group’s experience in supporting improvements in child welfare outcomes in 11 other states. Service Testing™ represents the current state of the art in evaluating and monitoring human services, such as child welfare. It is meant to be used in concert with other sources of information, such as record reviews and interviews with staff, community stakeholders, and providers.

The Utah QCR process makes use of a case review protocol adapted for use in Utah from protocols used in 11 other states. The protocol is not a traditional measurement designed with specific psychometric properties. The QCR protocol guides a series of structured interviews with key sources such as children, parents, teachers, foster parents, Mental Health providers, caseworkers, and others to support professional appraisals in two broad domains: Child and Family Status and System Performance. The appraisal of the professional reviewer examining

each case is translated to a judgment of acceptability for each category of functioning and system performance reviewed using a six-point scale ranging from “Completely Unacceptable” to “Optimally Acceptable.” The judgment is quantified and combined with all other case scores to produce overall system scores.

The Utah QCR instrument assesses child and family status issues and system performance in the following discrete categories. Because some of these categories reflect the most important outcomes (Child and Family Status) and areas of system functioning (System Performance) that are most closely linked to critical outcomes, the scoring of the review involves differential weighting of categories. For example, the weight given permanence is higher than for satisfaction. Likewise, the weight given functional assessment is higher than the weight for successful transitions. These weights, applied when cases are scored, affect the overall score of each case. The weight for each category is reflected parenthetically next to each item.

<u>Child and Family Status</u>	<u>System Performance</u>
Child Safety (x3)	Child/Family Participation (x2)
Stability (x2)	Team/Coordination (x2)
Appropriateness of Placement (x2)	Functional Assessment (x3)
Prospects for Permanence (x3)	Long-Term View (x2)
Health/Physical Well-Being (x3)	Child and Family Planning (x3)
Emotional/Behavioral Well-Being (x3)	Plan Implementation (x2)
Learning Progress (x2), <i>OR</i> ,	Supports/Services (x2)
Learning/Developmental Progress (x2)	Successful Transitions (x1)
Caregiver Functioning (x2)	Effective Results (x2)
Family Functioning/Resourcefulness (x1)	Tracking Adaptation (x3)
Satisfaction (x1)	Caregiver Support (x1)
Overall Status	Overall System Performance

The fundamental assumption of the Service Testing™ model is that each case is a unique and valid test of the system. This is true in the same sense that each person who needs medical attention is a unique and valid test of the health care system. It does not assume that each person needs the same medical care, or that the health care system will be equally successful with every patient. It simply means that every patient is important and that what happens to that individual patient matters. It is little consolation to that individual that the type of care they receive is usually successful. This point becomes most critical in child welfare when children are currently, or have recently been, at risk of serious harm. Nowhere in the child welfare system is the unique validity of individual cases clearer than the matter of child safety.

Service Testing™, by aggregating the systematically collected information on individual cases, provides both quantitative and qualitative results that reveal in rich detail what it is like to be a consumer of services and how the system is performing for children and families. The findings of the QCR will be presented in the form of aggregated information. There are also case stories written at the conclusion of the set of interviews done for each case. They are provided to clarify the reasons for scores assigned, to offer steps to overcome obstacles or maintain progress, and as illustrations to put a “human face” on issues of concern.

Methodology

Cases reviewed were randomly selected from the universe of the case categories of out-of-home (SCF), Protective Family Preservation (PFP) services, Protective Services Supervision (PSS), and Protective Service Counseling (PSC) in the Region. These randomly selected cases were then inserted into a simple matrix designed to ensure that critical facets of the Division population are represented with reasonable accuracy. These variables stratified the sample to insure that there was a representative mix of cases of children in out-of-home care and in their own homes. For children in out-of-home care, the sample was further stratified to assure that children in a variety of settings (family foster care, group care, and therapeutic foster care) were selected. Cases were also distributed to permit each office in the Region to be reviewed and to assure that no worker had more than one of his/her cases reviewed. An additional number of cases were selected to serve as replacement cases, which are a pool of cases used to substitute for cases that could not be reviewed because of worker or family circumstances (illness, lack of family consent, etc).

The sample thus assured that:

- Males and females were represented.
- Younger and older children were represented.
- Newer and older cases were represented.
- Larger and smaller offices were represented.

A total of 24 cases were selected for the review, and 24 cases were reviewed.

Reviewers

The Child Welfare Group qualitative reviewers included professionals with extensive experience in child welfare and child mental health. Most of the reviewers had experience in the Alabama child welfare reform, as well as other reform and practice improvement initiatives around the United States. The Child Welfare Group has employed the QCR process in 11 different states. Utah reviewers “shadow” the Child Welfare Group reviewers as a part of an organized reviewer training and certification process. These reviewers, once certified, become reviewers themselves and participate in subsequent reviews as part of the plan to develop and maintain internal capacity to sustain the review process. At this point, one half of the reviewer contingent ordinarily consists of Child Welfare Group reviewers and one half consists of certified Utah reviewers.

Stakeholder Interviewers

As a compliment to the individual case reviews, the Child Welfare Group staff and Utah staff interview key local system leaders from other child and family serving agencies and organizations in the Region about system issues, performance, assets, and barriers. These external perspectives provide a valuable source of perspective, insight, and feedback about the performance of Utah’s child welfare system. In some years, focus groups with DCFS staff, consumer families, youth, foster parents, or other stakeholders are a part of this aspect of the review process. In the current reporting year, both stakeholder interviews and focus groups were

held in the Eastern Region. A summary of these interviews and focus groups is provided in a separate section.

IV. System Strengths

In the course of the review, many system strengths or assets were observed in individual case practice. Although not every strength was noted in every case, these strengths contributed to improved outcomes for children and families. Some of these system strengths or assets are listed below:

- With the exception of a single case, the children observed during the course of the review were safe in their current placements. Safety is a fundamental outcome for everyone concerned with services to children and families.
- Although the number of cases with acceptable child and family participation did not increase this year, reviewers observed an encouraging depth of participation by parents in several cases.
- In a number of cases, reviewers saw the constructive involvement of birth parents even after termination of reunification services or parental rights that supported relationships that were important to children and families, and that contributed to progress for the children.
- A number of cases clearly benefited from good matches between the family and the caseworker.
- New case workers were clearly benefiting from Practice Model training and were successfully implementing new skills with children, families and other team partners.
- There were examples of exceptional personal commitment of caseworkers and other DCFS staff to children and families that went beyond basic job responsibilities.
- Reviewers saw examples of thorough knowledge of, and sensitivity to Native American (Ute) culture.
- Several situations reviewed benefited from consistent long-term relationships between caseworkers and foster parents.
- A supervisor demonstrated consistent interest and persistence in following up on issues in a particularly challenging case.
- A number of cases required skillful management of teamwork over long distances between team members scattered across the Region or out of the Region.
- Families and community partners respected the worker's attention to good preparation for team meetings that included adequate lead time, inviting needed participants and the individual preparation of team members.
- There were numerous examples of a maturing teaming process – more functional and knowledgeable teams.
- Examples were seen of attention to linking services for parents located out of the Region.
- Effective supports for foster parents were provided by DCFS staff and contracted providers. Wraparound services seemed especially beneficial.
- There were excellent partnerships with some mental health providers and legal teams.
- Empowerment of families and, especially, older youth made an important contribution to several cases.

- A mental health provider made a major contribution by getting to the important underlying needs in a case.
- An outpatient treatment provider was recognizing the need to revamp their practices to meet the current needs of the Division.
- More plans showed effective tracking and adaptation to meet the evolving need in cases.

V. Characteristics of the Eastern Region

Trend Indicators for the Eastern Region

The Division provided current Regional trend data and data comparative to the past fiscal year. The table for the Eastern Region, along with that of the other Regions, is included in the Appendix.

VI. Stakeholder Observations

The results of the QCRs should be considered within a broader context of local or Regional interaction with community partners. In some years, staff supporting the qualitative reviews interview key community stakeholders. In other years, the interviews included line staff, supervisors, and administrative staff. This year, the QCR's in the Eastern Region were supported by stakeholder interviews and focus groups.

Caseworker Focus Group

Strengths -- Things that are working well

- There are some good supervisors in the Region who are able to balance expectations from administration and an awareness of what workers can and cannot do.
- The Frontier Project has been good for families.
- There is generally a sense of being a team with people working together.
- Workers like some of the new technical supports, like cell phones and digital recorders that save time entering information into the activity logs.
- Generally, there are good working relationships with community partners such as law-enforcement and mental health.
- Additional support staff has been appreciated by caseworkers.
- There are programs for flexible funding. Special-needs requests are usually approved.
- There is a sense that people are "hanging in there", and working cooperatively even during periods of administrative uncertainty.
- In-home units have worked well.
- There are more regular transition meetings from CPS to in-home, and in-home to foster care.
- The child and family team meeting outline has improved. It is used more often.

- There is more focus on the functional assessment.

Needs -- Things that could be strengthened

- There are significant struggles around training and mentoring. Training and mentoring are inconsistent from time to time and place to place. Some workers have good experiences in training and mentoring -- some have no mentoring at all. There are times when messages from training and supervision don't seem consistent.
- There are specialized services that are much-needed, but are either unavailable or difficult to access. Domestic violence services, quality psychological evaluations, specialized therapy for victims and perpetrators in sexual abuse cases, inpatient drug treatment, and specialized foster placements are among the examples. Families are expected to do "all the services", but they don't have what is really needed available to them. Children enter foster care when they could be kept at home if there were other services available.
- There are circumstances in the Region that make staff recruitment and retention difficult. The pay is low to begin with, and many areas are isolated and have a bad combination of high cost of living and few choices in housing, schools, or entertainment. Administrative policies on comp time don't work well for caseworkers -- it turns into forced leave time during which work accumulates.
- There are few shelter or placements for crisis kids, especially older kids...or even sufficient regular foster homes. Because of the lack of appropriate local placements, workers wind up spending huge amounts of time driving across the Region and to Salt Lake or St. George to make mandatory visits.
- Caseworkers are responsible for obtaining UA's from clients -- it doesn't do much to promote engagement.
- Caseworker relationships with the court vary from county to county. Drug court introduces a lot of additional work for workers, but it has improved opportunities for communication with judges and attorneys. Access to drug court varies by county as well. There are a lot more drug cases than drug court slots available.

What would you like to see different next year?

- A settled administration open to feedback from workers, and supporting them professionally and personally. The administrative changes this year were abrupt and not communicated well to staff.
- Less frustration around the functional assessment.
- Support for peer parenting -- it has been very helpful, but it is difficult to get enough peer parents. Workers don't know if there is a peer parenting coordinator now.
- Everyone would like to feel more successful with the QCR. It is very difficult for a worker to have a case do poorly on the QCR. We should integrate the QCR process into day-to-day processes. Every case should be ready to go for QCR. Cases shouldn't have to be prepared for a QCR review.

- More consistent success with tribal cases. There is the need for a strong tribal agreement and consistent attention to cultural issues.

Supervisor Focus Group

Strengths -- Things that are working well

- We have a lot of excellent staff -- workers that are very conscientious. We have some seasoned staff that bring experience. Staff are generally working as a team - people are willing to back each other up.
- The addition of support staff has been very helpful.
- Everyone has worked hard during the period we have been without administration. People have pulled together -- there has been good teamwork.
- Workers are taking the practice model principals seriously even when they get frustrated with pieces of it, like long-term view.
- Staff have worked hard to get DCFS/school cross-trained workers in place.
- We feel we have had some good administrative support. They provided needed equipment and cars. Sometimes administration worried that they are expecting a lot of community partners because they're so are so few community partners involved.

Needs -- Things that could be strengthened

- There is a real need to get a domestic violence program. Foster care placements are being made because of the lack of these services. This only increases work in other areas.
- There are efforts to strengthen supports for kinship placements, but this is still not working smoothly. There are still frequently needed services that are just much easier to access in foster care than in a kinship placement, even with a kinship grant.
- We are seeing substantial numbers of delinquent youth as a result of lack of youth services. We're seeing a lot of ungovernable kids from youth corrections entering DCFS custody and foster care. The judge places kids with DCFS rather than youth corrections because DCFS does the practice model.
- Poverty is an issue. People can't afford treatment. We have had several kids placed voluntarily by their parents so they can get services for them.
- Travel is a great burden in this region. There used to be a "rural factor" used in funding formulas and caseload formulas, but the "rural factor" doesn't seem to be in place now.
- Why can't DCFS Regions provide services for each other like adult probation and parole does? Every DCFS Region seems to operate independently -- it is difficult to get courtesy visits from other regions, complicating the travel problem.
- The functional assessment format doesn't work and there doesn't seem to be a lot of progress on finding a good alternative.
- Some supports like the Utah Foster Care Foundation are very helpful when they are present, but also have difficulty maintaining sufficient staff in rural areas.

Administration Focus Group

Strengths -- Things that are working well

- There are improvements in CPS -- functional assessments are being developed during CPS involvement, and we see the beginning of teaming even during the investigative phase of a case.
- We're seeing some improvements in teaming with community partners, with mental health, and with more schools.
- Moab is experiencing some improved staff stability. There have been periods with a full staff -- something that hasn't happened a long time.
- The Region has pulled together when there had been critical staff vacancies. People have filled in and gotten the job done. For example, there was an increased need for training and consultants were able to help in the training process.
- We seem to be benefiting from a bigger hiring pool to draw from, and are getting some skilled people. We're seeing more local hiring -- people who want to stay in the rural areas.
- Many staff are assigned cases while in training. They use the assigned cases (rather than the training case) in the class -- developing functional assessments, plans, etc. The new workers seem to like using a real case.
- Clinical consultants are involved in team meetings. This has required some extra planning, but it brings resources to cases that are "stuck". Other specialized staff also help with these cases.

Needs -- Things that could be strengthened

- There continues to be a need for more resources of many kinds -- more foster homes, more specialized therapeutic placements, and more specialized treatment services.
- Pay and workload issues in rural areas are a challenge. Almost everything takes more time and more money. Travel is only the most obvious issue.
- There are an increasing number of ungovernable children being placed under DCFS custody. DSPD and juvenile justice have the authority to turn people away -- DCFS cannot. The lack of funding for youth services has had major impact.
- It would be helpful to have more support for training for licensure. It requires 40 CEU's and there is an expectation for licensure, but no support for the training.
- The Division's conflict of interest policy presents particular challenges in rural areas. Therapists want to have private practices to subsidize their incomes, but many of the potential clients for services come from the Division. It is difficult to avoid ethical conflicts.

Stakeholder Interviews with Attorneys

The stakeholder interviews with attorneys include the perspectives of attorneys in different roles such as attorney general, guardian ad litem, and defense attorney.

Strengths -- Things that are working well

- For the most part, there is a sense of professionalism in the relationships with DCFS staff. Most staff, supervisors, and administrators make consistent efforts to communicate clearly, to encourage the free flow information, and to be accessible.
- The Division is mindful of safety for children. Although we may have discussions about cases and courses of action, the focus is on safety and finding appropriate homes.
- In the majority of cases, disagreements between attorneys are aired between attorneys. By the time of court, there is generally a good understanding of the issues.
- There has been some improvement in staff retention.
- Drug court is generally a successful program. It is the best shot that many parents have for keeping, or being reunited with their children. DCFS generally works well with drug court cases.
- The team meetings seem to be effective. They are useful, although attorneys are not always able to attend meetings because of time or representation issues.

Needs -- Things that could be strengthened

- There is considerable variability across offices in the Region in terms of experience, supervision, and training. One example would be awareness of ICWA requirements and the ability to do consistent culturally appropriate practice. Another example would be an awareness of immigration issues and how to address them before problems become unworkable.
- There are inadequate resources and services in the Region for many of the specialized needs of children and families. If a service exists at all, there is often only one provider. The gaps range from public transportation to the right kind of foster homes to residential drug treatment. Children and families wind up not receiving needed services or having to go out of the Region. Children and families wind up being separated unnecessarily. Some of the existing services have qualifications that excluded many DCFS children and families.
- Even with other public systems, there are limited choices, exclusions, and other obstacles that can force families and children into DCFS when they might more appropriately be served by other systems. Youth Services is a prime example.

Stakeholder Interviews with Providers

The stakeholder interviews with providers include the perspectives of several agencies.

Strengths -- Things that are working well

- Generally, DCFS is doing more careful planning around safety and other issues.
- Drug court is an asset in the Region and everyone is trying to work with the drug court.

- There is some progress toward making families more central to the teaming process. Some teams are still run by caseworkers, but there are some teams where families are really leading the process.
- Because of the teaming process, there are fewer therapists working in isolation from other things going on in the lives of children and families.
- Teams are being viewed as more of a therapeutic tool. There is more attention to identifying strengths as a way to get to concerns.
- We see efforts by regional leadership to bring the practice model to the LIC and other community-wide work.
- Most of the time, DCFS seems to trust our judgment about who fits the services we have to offer.
- There has been some improvement in staff retention. This helps make establishing and maintaining relationships less burdensome.
- There is more attention to supporting children in placements rather than just moving them.

Needs -- Things that could be strengthened

- Often, we don't get sufficient background and assessment information about children and families from DCFS to do good mental health assessments. We wind up assessing "in the dark". This has been a chronic concern.
- Other larger systems in the state are not really supporting the team model and the expectations that come from it. Funding still seems to be aimed at new projects rather than strengthening local systems. Contracting sometimes seems more political than dependent on local planning.
- Transfers between systems and other major transitions are not always managed well. There is a need for more lead time, and more consistent coordination to avoid gaps that lead to bad outcomes. Earlier partnering on challenging cases would help.
- There is a fairly chronic problem where everyone winds up in a blind over funding qualifications. A child might really benefit from guardianship, but the range of services and funding in guardianship cases is substantially different than the level available in foster care.

VII. Child and Family Status, System Performance Analysis, Trends, and Practice Improvement Needs

The QCR findings are presented in graphic form to help quantify the observations of the qualitative assessment. Graphs show a comparison of scores for past years' reviews with the current review. The graphs of the two broad domains of Child and Family Status and System Performance show the percent of cases in which the key indicators were judged to be "acceptable." A six-point rating scale is used to determine whether or not an indicator is judged

to be acceptable. Reviewers scored each of the cases reviewed using these rating scales. The range of ratings is as follows:

- 1: Completely Unacceptable
- 2: Substantially Unacceptable
- 3: Partially Unacceptable
- 4: Minimally Acceptable
- 5: Substantially Acceptable
- 6: Optimal Status/Performance

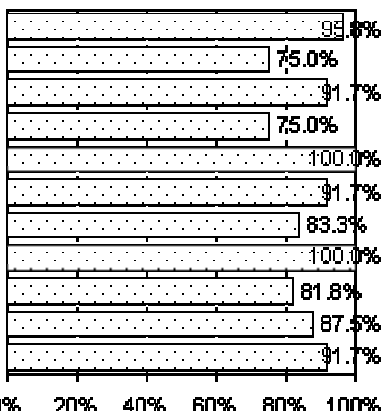
Child and Family Status, as well as System Performance, is evaluated using 11 key indicators. A graph presenting the overall, summative scores for each domain is presented below. Beneath the graphs for overall information, a graph showing the distribution of scores for each indicator within each of the two domains is presented. Later in this section (section VII, Summary of Case Specific Findings), brief comments regarding progress and examples from specific cases are provided.

Child and Family Status Indicators

Overall Status

**Eastern Region
Child and Family
Status**

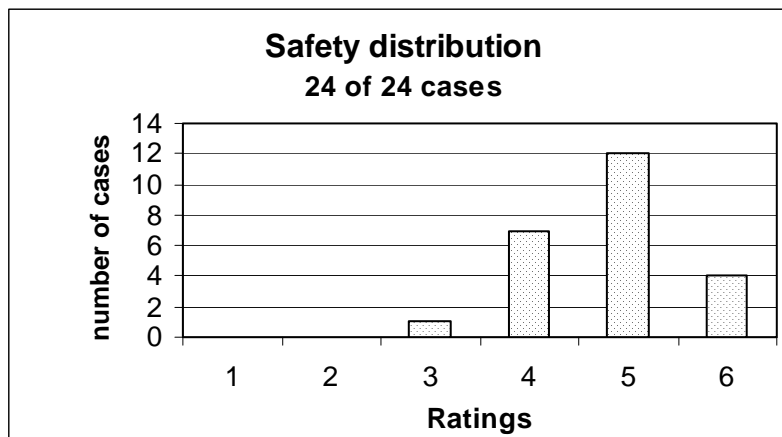
	# of cases (+)	# of cases (-)	FY00 Baseline Scores Exit Criteria 85% on overall score	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05 Current Scores
Safety	23	1	77.8%	91.7%	95.8%	95.8%	100.0%	95.8%
Stability	18	6	77.8%	83.3%	79.2%	66.7%	75.0%	75.0%
Appropriateness of Placement	22	2	87.5%	82.6%	91.7%	100.0%	100.0%	91.7%
Prospects for Permanence	18	6	77.8%	58.3%	70.8%	58.3%	62.5%	75.0%
Health/Physical Well- being	24	0	100.0%	100.0%	95.8%	95.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Emotional/Behavioral Well-being	22	2	77.8%	75.0%	79.2%	79.2%	83.3%	91.7%
Learning Progress	20	4	66.7%	83.3%	87.5%	83.3%	87.5%	83.3%
Caregiver Functioning Family	18	0	100.0%	92.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Resourcefulness	9	2	0.0%	55.6%	66.7%	50.0%	76.9%	81.8%
Satisfaction	21	3	77.8%	95.8%	95.8%	95.8%	91.7%	87.5%
Overall Score	22	2	77.8%	83.3%	95.8%	95.8%	100.0%	91.7%



Safety

Summative Questions: Is the child safe from manageable risks of harm (caused by others or by the child) in his/her daily living, learning, working and recreational environments? Are others in the child's daily environments safe from the child? Is the child free from unreasonable intimidation and fears at home and school?

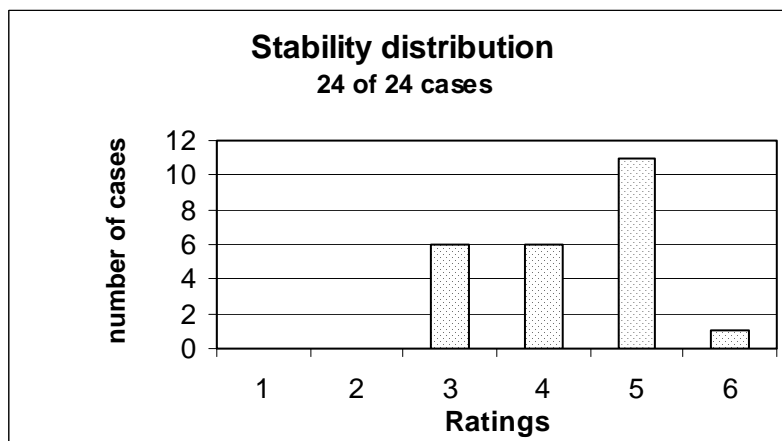
Findings: 95.8% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Stability

Summative Questions: Are the child's daily living and learning arrangements stable and free from risk of disruption? If not, are appropriate services being provided to achieve stability and reduce the probability of disruption?

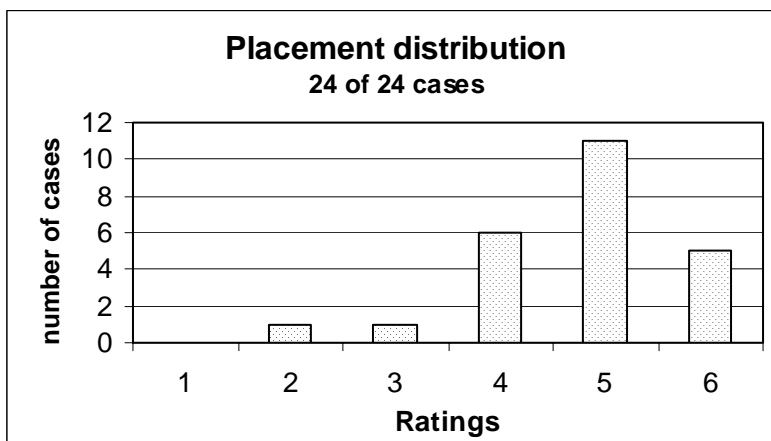
Findings: 75% of cases were in the acceptable range (4-6).



Appropriateness of Placement

Summative Questions: Is the child in the most appropriate placement consistent with the child's needs, age ability and peer group and consistent with the child's language and culture?

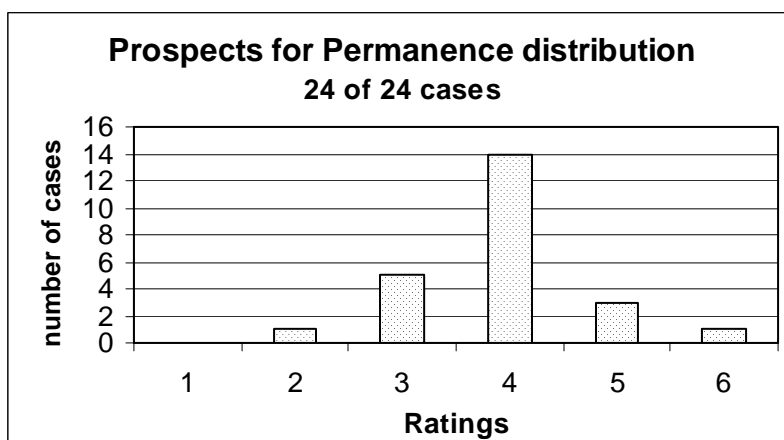
Findings: 91.7% of cases were in the acceptable range (4-6).



Prospects for Permanence

Summative Questions: Is the child living in a home that the child, caregivers, and other stakeholders believe will endure until the child becomes independent? If not, is a permanency plan presently being implemented on a timely basis that will ensure that the child will live in a safe, appropriate, permanent home?

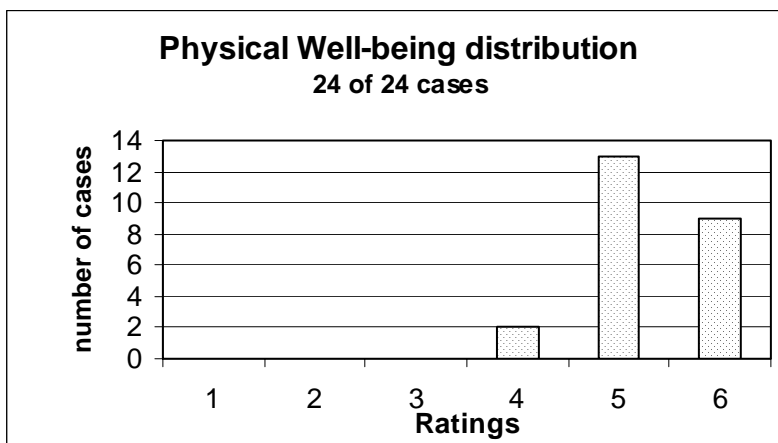
Findings: 75% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Health/Physical Well-Being

Summative Questions: Is the child in good health? Are the child's basic physical needs being met? Does the child have health care services, as needed?

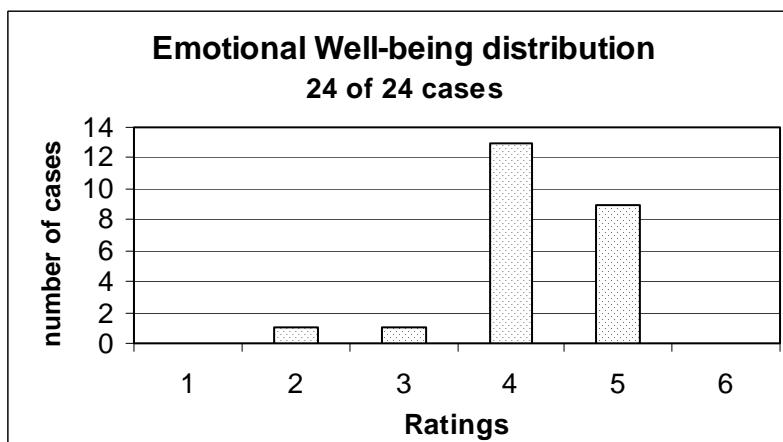
Findings: 100% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Emotional/Behavioral Well-Being

Summative Questions: Is the child doing well, emotionally and behaviorally? If not, is the child making reasonable progress toward stable and adequate functioning, emotionally and behaviorally, at home and school?

Findings: 91.7% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).

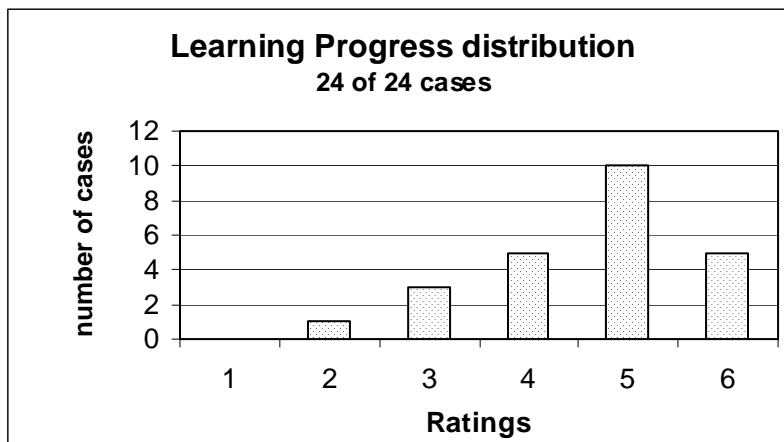


Learning Progress

Summative Question: (For children age five and older.) Is the child learning, progressing and gaining essential functional capabilities at a rate commensurate with his/ her age and ability?

Note: There is a supplementary scale used with children under five that puts greater emphasis on developmental progress. Scores from the two scales are combined for this report.

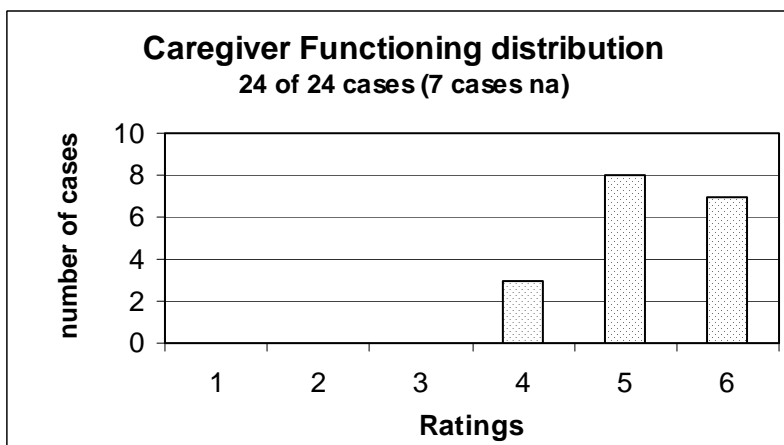
Findings: 83.3% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Caregiver Functioning

Summative Questions: Are the substitute caregivers, with whom the child is currently residing, willing and able to provide the child with the assistance, supervision, and support necessary for daily living? If added supports are required in the home to meet the needs of the child and assist the caregiver, are these supports meeting the need?

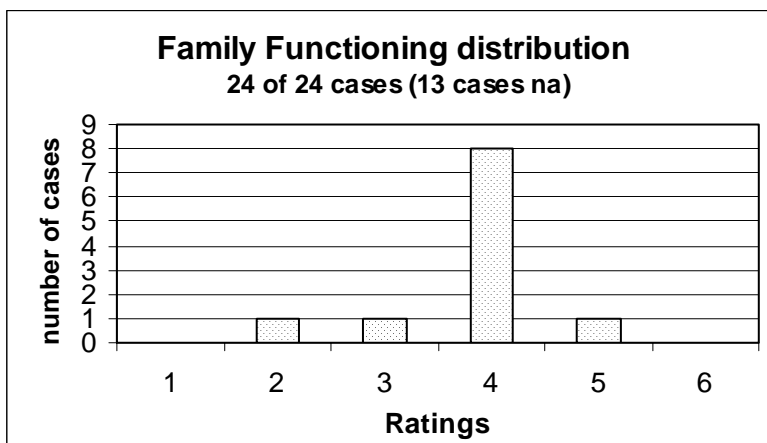
Findings: 100% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Family Functioning and Resourcefulness

Summative Questions: Does the family, with whom the child is currently residing or has a goal of reunification, have the capacity to take charge of its issues and situation, enabling them to live together safely and function successfully? Do family members take advantage of opportunities to develop and/or expand a reliable network of social and safety supports to help sustain family functioning and well-being? Is the family willing and able to provide the child with assistance, supervision, and support necessary for daily living?

Findings: 81.8% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Satisfaction

Summative Question: Are the child and primary caregiver satisfied with the supports and services they are receiving?

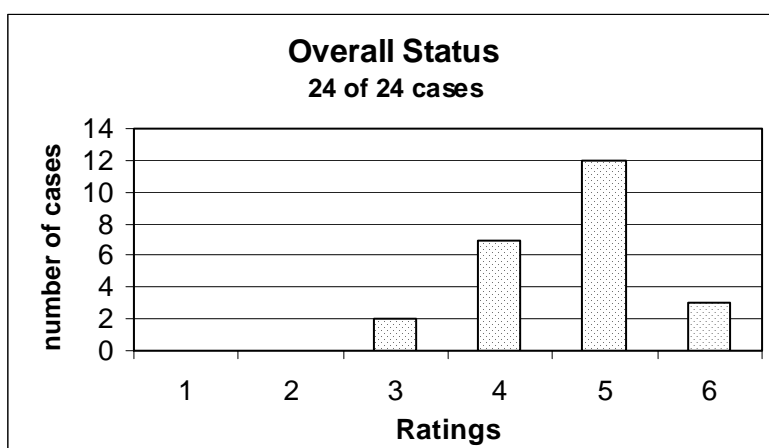
Findings: 87.5% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Overall Child and Family Status

Summative Questions: Based on the Qualitative Case Review findings determined for the Child and Family Status Exams 1-11, how well are this child and family presently doing? A special scoring procedure is used to determine Overall Child and Family Status using the 6-point rating scale detailed above. A special condition affects the rating of Overall Child and Family status in every case: The Safety indicator always acts as a “trump”, so that the Overall Child and Family status rating cannot be acceptable unless the Safety indicator is also acceptable.

Findings: 91.7% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).

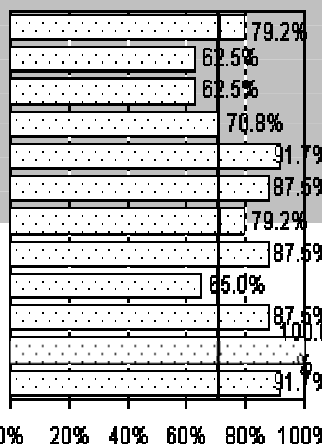


System Performance Indicators

Overall System

Eastern Region System Performance

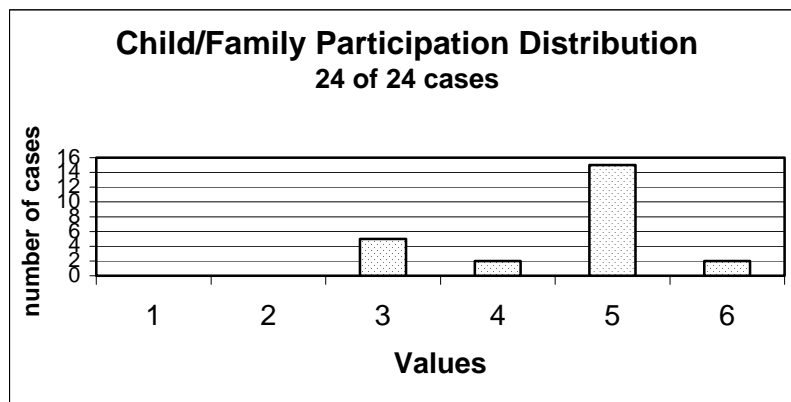
	# of cases	# of cases	FY00 Baseline	Exit Criteria 70% on indicators	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	Current FY05
	(+)	(-)	Scores	Exit Criteria 85% on overall score					Scores
Child & Family Team/Coordination	19	5	22.2%		50.0%	66.7%	75.0%	75.0%	79.2%
Functional Assessment	15	9	11.1%		66.7%	54.2%	58.3%	37.5%	62.5%
Long-term View	15	9	0.0%		50.0%	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%	62.5%
Child & Family Planning Process	17	7	0.0%		62.5%	66.7%	58.3%	70.8%	70.8%
Plan Implementation	22	2	44.4%		70.8%	75.0%	79.2%	79.2%	91.7%
Tracking & Adaptation	21	3	55.6%		75.0%	79.2%	83.3%	70.8%	87.5%
Child & Family Participation	19	5	55.6%		75.0%	79.2%	83.3%	83.3%	79.2%
Formal/Informal Supports	21	3	77.8%		87.5%	91.7%	83.3%	79.2%	87.5%
Successful Transitions	13	7	33.3%		70.8%	60.9%	54.2%	83.3%	65.0%
Effective Results	21	3	66.7%		75.0%	83.3%	79.2%	83.3%	87.5%
Caregiver Support	18	0	100.0%		92.9%	100.0%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Overall Score	22	2	33.3%		75.0%	66.7%	70.8%	83.3%	91.7%



Child/Family Participation

Summative Questions: Are family members (parents, grandparents, and stepparents) or substitute caregivers active participants in the process by which service decisions are made about the child and family? Are parents/caregivers partners in planning, providing, and monitoring supports and services for the child? Is the child actively participating in decisions made about his/her future?

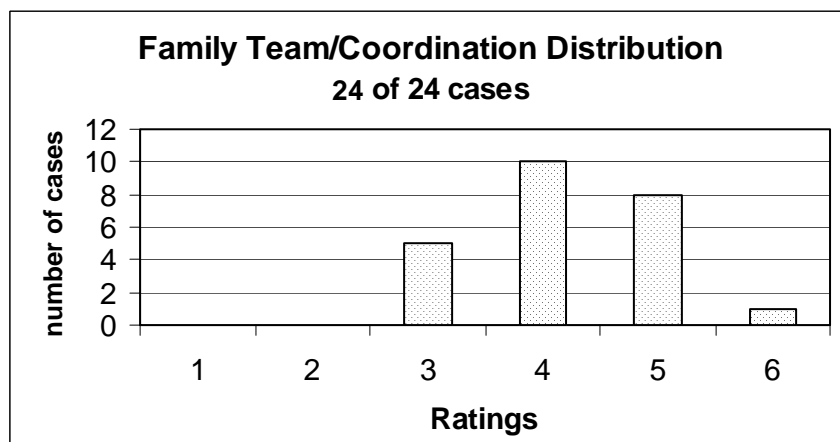
Findings: 79.2% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Child/Family Team and Team Coordination

Summative Questions: Do the people who provide services to the child/family function as a team? Do the actions of the team reflect a pattern of effective teamwork and collaboration that benefits the child and family? Is there effective coordination and continuity in the organization and provision of service across all interveners and service settings? Is there a single point of coordination and accountability for the assembly, delivery, and results of services provided for this child and family?

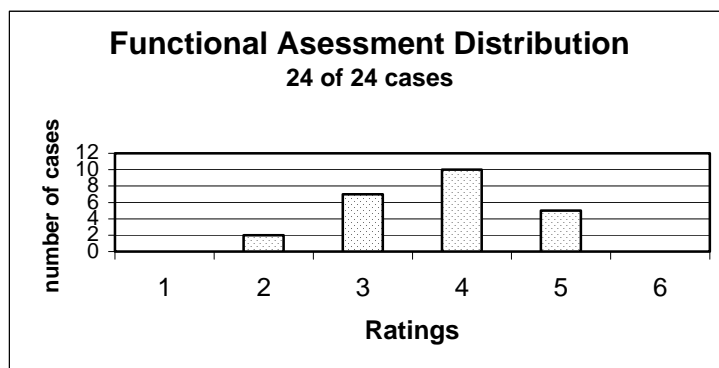
Findings: 79.2% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Functional Assessment

Summative Questions: Are the current, obvious and substantial strengths and needs of the child and family identified through existing assessments, both formal and informal, so that all interveners collectively have a “big picture” understanding of the child and family and how to provide effective services for them? Are the critical underlying issues identified that must be resolved for the child to live safely with his/her family independent of agency supervision or to obtain an independent and enduring home?

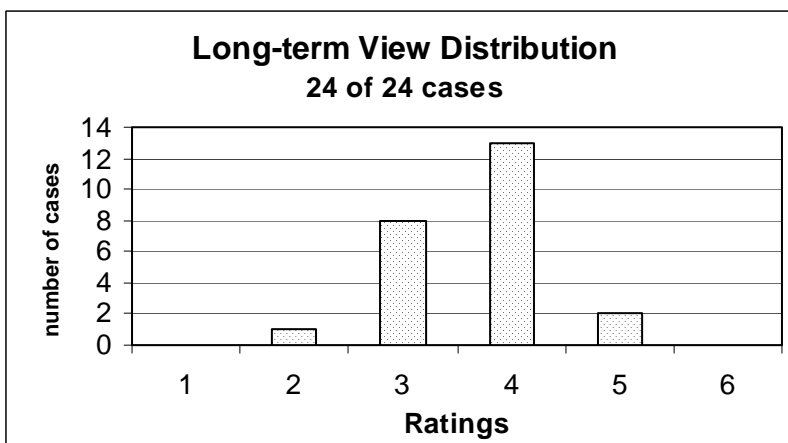
Findings: 62.5% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Long-Term View

Summative Questions: Is there an explicit plan for this child and family that should enable them to live safely without supervision from child welfare? Does the plan provide direction and support for making smooth transitions across settings, providers and levels of service?

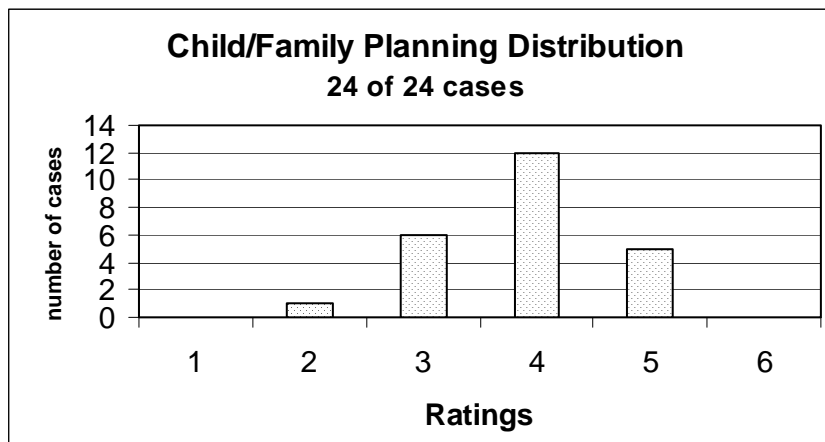
Findings: 62.5% of the cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Child and Family Planning Process

Summative Questions: Is the service plan (SP) individualized and relevant to needs and goals? Are supports, services and interventions assembled into a holistic and coherent service process that provides a mix of elements uniquely matched to the child/family's situation and preferences? Does the combination of supports and services fit the child and family's situation so as to maximize potential results and minimize conflicting strategies and inconveniences?

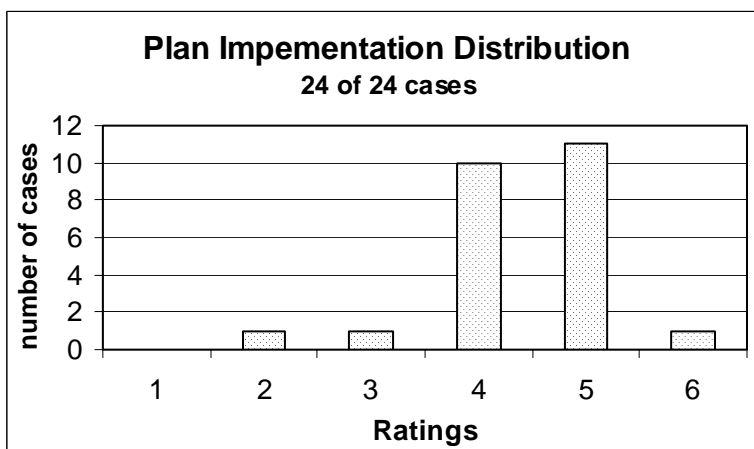
Findings: 70.8% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Plan Implementation

Summative Questions: Are the services and activities specified in the service plan for the child and family, 1) being implemented as planned, 2) delivered in a timely manner and 3) at an appropriate level of intensity? Are the necessary supports, services and resources available to the child and family to meet the needs identified in the SP?

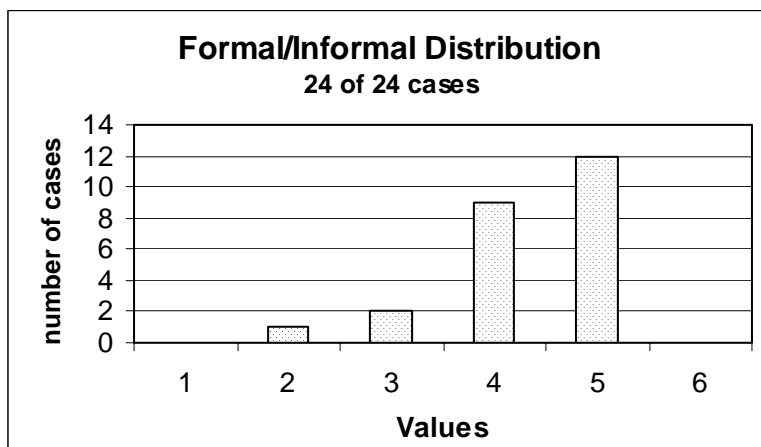
Findings: 91.7% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Formal/Informal Supports

Summative Questions: Is the available array of school, home and community supports and services provided adequate to assist the child and caregiver reach levels of functioning necessary for the child to make developmental and academic progress commensurate with age and ability?

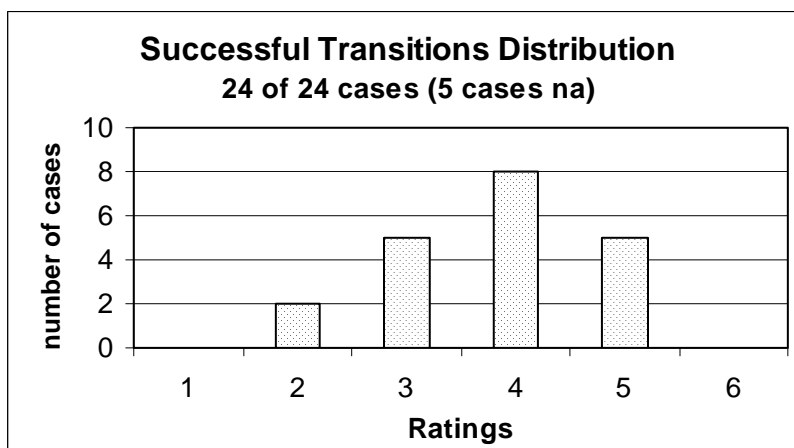
Findings: 87.5% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Successful Transitions

Summative Questions: Is the next age-appropriate placement transition for the child being planned and implemented to assure a timely, smooth and successful situation for the child after the change occurs? If the child is returning home and to school from a temporary placement in a treatment or detention setting, are transition arrangements being made to assure a smooth return and successful functioning in daily settings following the return?

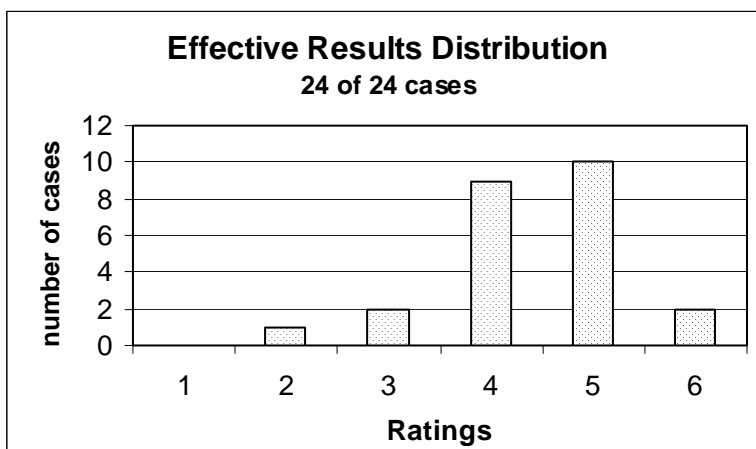
Findings: 65% cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Effective Results

Summative Questions: Are planned education, therapies, services and supports resulting in improved functioning and achievement of desired outcomes for the child and caregiver that will enable the child to live in an enduring home without agency oversight?

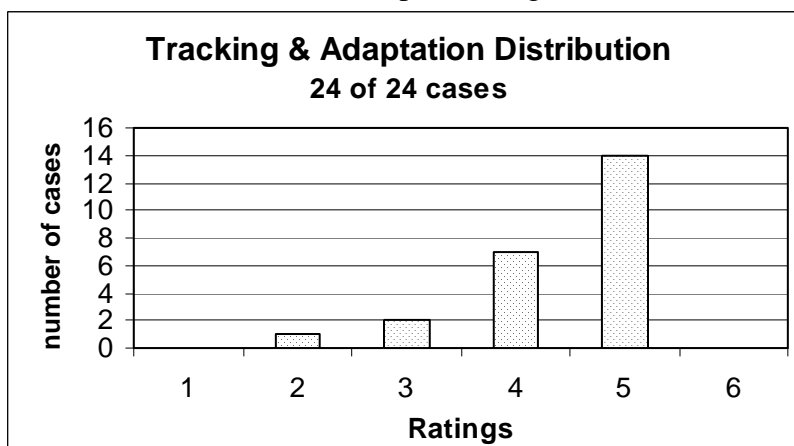
Findings: 87.5% of cases were within the acceptable range.



Tracking and Adaptation

Summative Questions: Are the child and caregiver's status, service process, and results routinely followed along and evaluated? Are services modified to respond to the changing needs of the child and caregiver and to apply knowledge gained about service efforts and results to create a self-correcting service process?

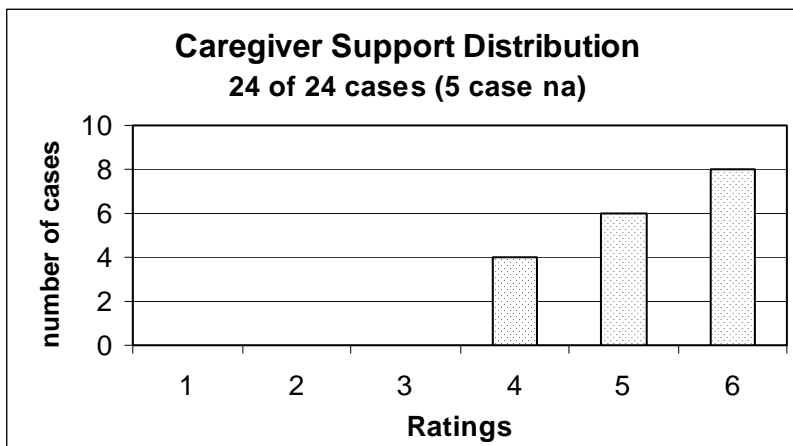
Findings: 87.5% of cases were within the acceptable range.



Caregiver Support

Summative Questions: Are substitute caregivers in the child's home receiving the training, assistance and supports necessary for them to perform essential parenting or caregiving functions for this child? Is the array of services provided adequate in variety, intensity and dependability to provide for caregiver choices and to enable caregivers to meet the needs of the child while maintaining the stability of the home?

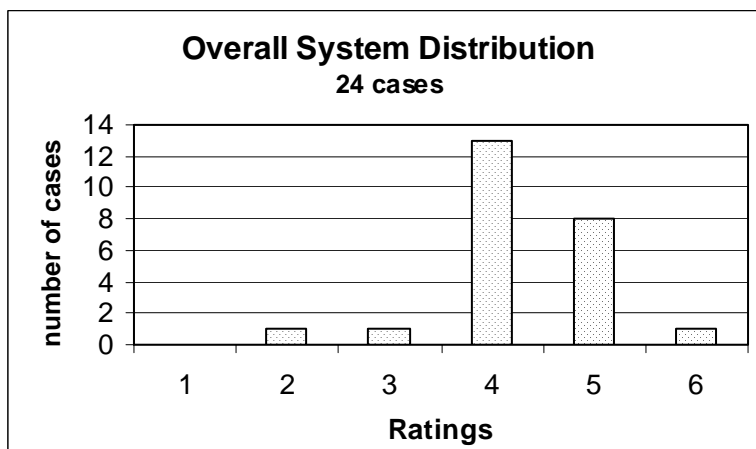
Findings: 100% of cases were within the acceptable range.



Overall System Performance

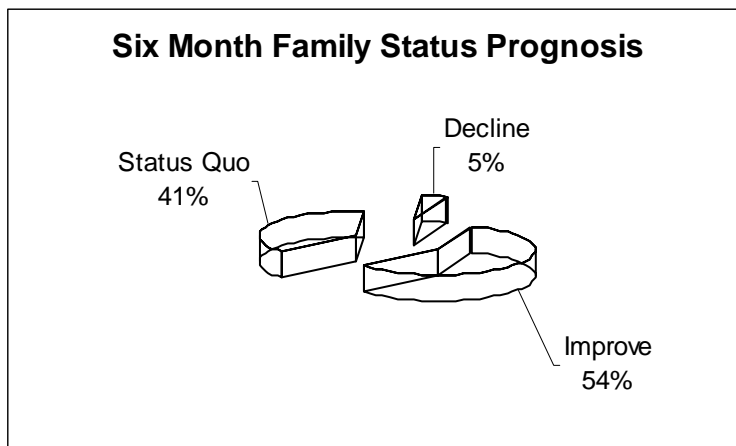
Summative Questions: Based on the Qualitative Case Review findings determined for System Performance exams 1-11, how well is the service system functioning for this child now? A special scoring procedure is used to determine Overall System Performance for a child.

Findings: 91.7% of cases were within the acceptable range (4-6).



Status Forecast

One additional measure of case status is the prognosis by the reviewer of the child and family's likely status in six months, given the current level of system performance. Reviewers respond to this question, "Based on current DCFS involvement for this child, family, and caregiver, is the child's and family's overall status likely to improve, stay about the same, or decline over the next six months? Take into account any important transitions that are likely to occur during this time period." Of the cases reviewed, 38% were anticipated to be unchanged, 4% were expected to decline in status, and 58% were expected to improve.



Outcome Matrix

The display below presents a matrix analysis of the service testing results during the current QCR. Each of the cells in the matrix shows the percent of children and families experiencing one of four possible outcomes:

- Outcome 1: child and family status acceptable, system performance acceptable
- Outcome 2: child and family status unacceptable, system performance acceptable
- Outcome 3: child and family status acceptable, system performance unacceptable
- Outcome 4: child and family status unacceptable, system performance unacceptable

Obviously, the desirable result is to have as many children and families in Outcome 1 as possible and as few in Outcome 4 as possible. It is fortunate that some children and families do well in spite of unacceptable system performance (Outcome 3). Experience suggests that these are most often, either unusually resilient and resourceful children and families, or children and families who have some "champion" or advocate who protects them from the shortcomings of the system. Unfortunately, there may also be some children and families who, in spite of good system performance, do not do well (these children and families would fall in Outcome 2).

	Favorable Status of Child	Unfavorable Status of Child	
Acceptable System Performance	Outcome 1 Good status for the child, agency services presently acceptable. n=22 91.7%	Outcome 2 Poor status for the child, agency services minimally acceptable but limited in reach or efficacy. n=0 0.0%	91.7%
Unacceptable System Performance	Outcome 3 Good status for the child, agency Mixed or presently unacceptable. n=0 0.0%	Outcome 4 Poor status for the child, agency presently unacceptable. n=2 8.3%	8.3%
	91.7%	8.3%	

Summary of Case Specific Findings

Case Story Analysis

For each of the cases reviewed in Eastern Region, the review team produced a narrative report shortly after the review was completed. The case story write-up contains a description of the findings, explaining from the reviewer's perspective what seems to be working in the system and what needs improvement. The narratives help explain the numerical results presented in the previous chapter by describing the circumstances of each case. Key practice issues identified are discussed below.

The summary of Case specific findings provides selected examples of results and practice issues highlighted in the current review. Some of the results are self-evident or have been stable at an acceptable level and will not be addressed in detail; so only selected indicators are discussed below.

Child and Family Status

Safety

The Region's performance on the safety indicator continued at an admirable level with a score of 95.8 percent this year. Although this is down slightly from last year's 100 percent performance, the Region has maintained consistently high safety performance over the past four years. *It is important to note that safety for children receiving services from DCFS can never achieve absolute perfection, any more than children in the broader population.* The goal of the safety rating is to address no risks through thoughtful, prudent action. One of the strengths noted in several of the cases reviewed in this QCR repeated a strength observed last year: the increased use of specific safety plans to address situations where there are potential safety concerns that must be balanced with other concerns such as maintaining appropriate visitation:

"The family continues to receive Protective Supervision Services (PSS). When [the mother, a recovering substance abuser] was granted visitations, [the father] began to

express his concerns about the boys' safety when visiting with [the mother]. The concern was recognized and a safety plan was set in place during the [date] family team meeting.... 'The parents will agree to disagree about the custody issues; however, they were both fine with the way things are working out for the visits.' At the time of the interviews, all providers report they see no present safety risk when the boys have their visit with [the mother]. Reviewers were informed that [the mother] is stable on medication for bipolar disorder which had been previously undiagnosed. She attends AA meetings and her parents have been supportive and involved with the supervised visits."

Appropriateness of Placement

At 91.7 percent, performance on this indicator is relatively high; but the Region (and a number of the cases reviewed) continued to reflect concern about the difficulty of finding appropriate placements for children close to home, or even within the Region. The challenge appears especially daunting when children require intensive, or specialized services. Children continue to be placed a significant distance from their homes in order to receive needed services. There appears to be limited capacity to wrap services of sufficient intensity or specialization around children in their own homes or in resource families in the community:

"[The child] has been in placement at [a residential treatment facility]....located...many hours from [the child's] home....the program has been unwilling or unable to individualize their response to [the child's] behavior or needs....This philosophy of treating everyone the same also appears to carry over to a lack of cultural responsiveness to Native American (and other) children....There is real question about any internalization of the changes or ability to generalize the changes beyond the institutional setting....[The child] is becoming increasingly institutionalized and disconnected from his family."

This contrasts sharply with another case in which a youth with multiple disabilities was able to be placed, with supportive services, in a specialized foster home able to meet many of his needs, including the need to visit with his mother and siblings:

"[The child] has adjusted very well to the foster parent's home and all team members had been very pleased with this living arrangement for [the child]. The structure, the positive nurturing and unconditional love this family has given [the child] over time has created a sense of security and stability for [the child]. The family has indicated an ongoing commitment to stay connected with [the child] even after he moves to another structured, more independent living arrangement."

Prospects for Permanence

The indicator for permanence has continued to improve over the last three years progressing from 62.5 percent last year to 75 percent this year. This is an encouraging improvement although achieving permanence remains a critical challenge among the child and family status

indicators. Diligent practice in some cases has produced timely permanence for children even when their parents are unable to meet their needs due to chronic issues such as substance abuse:

“Over the next few months DCFS continued to try to work with the parents. The parents had no more success on their service plan after returning to the area than they had had while they were away. In [date], at the conclusion of the eight month timeframe for permanency, reunification services were terminated. Soon after this a petition to terminate parental rights was filed, and rights were terminated...[the child] was placed in her [foster, now adoptive] home a couple of days after her removal and still resides in the same home. Her adoption was finalized last month. She has achieved legal permanency.”

In other cases, difficulty in finding appropriate placement resources complicates achieving permanence for children, even those who have grown attached in temporary placements:

“It is not clear that [the child] is currently living with a caring adult that will be there for her when she becomes an adult. The foster mother is concerned for [the child]. She mentioned that she would really like [the child] to go to a Native American family that can really care for her. The foster mother is concerned about her age and the fact that she is set in her ways. She said [the child] is becoming more difficult and she is getting tired.”

Stability

The Region’s performance on the stability indicator was unchanged from the prior year at 75 percent. The challenge in providing stability for children may reflect a variety of factors including the availability of sufficient placements to permit careful matching with children’s needs and difficulty in assessing the underlying needs children and the implication of those needs in the future. Staff turnover in some offices is another source of instability for some children:

“[The child] lacked stability both in out of home placement and school over the past year in foster care. [The child] has been in three different foster homes and two different schools.... There have also been different caseworkers throughout the case. Although this is difficult to control, it increases the sense of instability for the child.”

In another case, careful attention to matching a challenging teenager with a foster placement has resulted in many positive changes for a youngster who had no stability in his life for more than 16 years:

“[The youth] was placed that day with [couple’s name], foster parents with whom he has remained. He has established a relationship with his foster parents that developed into a strong support system. His foster parents are willing to let him live with them after he is emancipated from DCFS custody. They allowed him to get his driver’s license and purchase a car.”

Emotional/Behavioral Well-Being

The indicator for emotional and behavioral well-being improved noticeably this year to 91.7 percent. The combination of appropriate placement, supportive services, and a clear understanding of an adolescent's needs can produce important progress:

"[The adolescent] is presently emotionally and behaviorally stable following a diagnosis of depression earlier this year. Loss of two close family members contributed her emotional state as well as loss of a boyfriend who moved from the area. Following the boyfriend's departure, however, [the adolescent's] at risk behaviors decreased and she was able to deal with the loss of her cousin and paternal grandfather. Since that time, her therapist has discontinued therapy and medications and her symptoms have subsided. Her stable and supportive social network contributes to substantial emotional well-being over the past few months."

Family Functioning and Resourcefulness

This indicator has improved to the current result of 81.8 percent. While still not as strong as some other child and family outcomes, this improvement represents important progress since many children remain with their families or are reunited with them past the point where DCFS is involved with the family. Effective intervention with divorced parents helped them to be successful in overcoming parental conflicts and focusing on the needs of their children:

"Family functioning and resourcefulness is substantially acceptable because family members were taking control of family issues and situations by moving from denial to acceptance and in taking action on issues of safety, instability, and conflict between parents. In the family team meeting...[the mother] stated, 'she is fine with the way [the father] feels about her, but says that he is slowly working through that now and has been able to talk about the boy's needs.' The caseworkers activity logs state, 'As far as the boys go, the parents have been able to resolve every issue that has come up so far.' [The mother] pays for child support, has her own apartment, and works two jobs. Although [the father] is unemployed, he's able to support the boys with TANIF, Medicaid, Indian Health Services and a small amount of money he gets from the Tribe. From time to time he works as a substitute teacher....additional supports come from his church, extended family, [and other services]."

This contrast sharply with the situation of another parent, apparently completely unprepared to care for her family:

"She lives in a tent on the streets at this time. She at times has a place of residency, but she has a difficult time retaining this....She got caught using drugs and alcohol but she failed to show up for court. She therefore left the reservation. That is why she is currently in Salt Lake and not on the [tribe] reservation. In essence, the mother is not ready to take any control of her life. The case seems to be stuck in its current position

and has been that way for a period of time. The mother continues to repeatedly began and walk out of her treatment program.”

System Performance

Child and Family Team/Coordination

This indicator showed some modest improvement this year to 79.2 percent. The child and family team is where much of the actual work around assessment, planning, and decision-making gets done. A good functioning child and family team was described in one of the case stories. This team was especially noteworthy since it involved the integration of cross-agency planning:

“The child and family team has functioned very effectively, meeting an average of quarterly, and has included all involved partners, including the mother, foster parents, AG, GAL, health worker, special education teacher, and DSPD worker. All members had been treated with respect and have felt their opinions have been heard and respected. The foster parents reported that they prepared [a developmentally delayed youth] for the team meetings and he feels as though he is heard and a full participant, although he is not very verbal during the meetings....The team has had good notice of meetings, and members have coordinated activities and services well into one comprehensive plan all agencies use to integrate services to [the youth].”

Functional Assessment

The Region has made impressive progress on one of the most challenging core indicators of system performance, improving Regional performance from 37.5 percent last year to 62.5 percent this year. Two case stories contrast the contribution that functional assessment can make to success. The first:

“There are several strengths in the team’s assessment of the underlying causes in this case. The first strength that deserves mentioning is that the team used the assessment information gathered before [the child] came into foster care. [The child] and her family were participating in some services before [the child] came into custody. When [the therapist] joined the team, this assessment information carried over. Right away, the team was able to assess the severity of the sexual perpetration or inappropriate touching that went on and what needed to be done about it. [The therapist] was able to recommend therapy and later assess that the risk was lowered by progress in therapy. The team was then able to assess the risk of [a parent] re-offending with [the child]. [The child] has had a mental health assessment in foster care and the parents have each had a substance abuse assessment. From these assessments, the team learned how severe the substance abuse or use was with both parents and recommendations were made about treatment.”

In contrast:

“There was no adequate assessment information in the file. [A youth who entered care with chronic alcohol use] has never received a drug and alcohol assessment. The mental health assessments that have been completed have not been thorough and have not adequately identified the need or level of treatment that [the youth] needs. The functional assessment paper found in the case record was incomplete, inaccurate, and not based on any clinical evaluations.... It appears to be only a form and does not reflect the current issues or status of the case.”

Long-Term View

This critical system performance indicator improved from 50 percent last year to 62.5 percent this year. An adequate long-term view is essential to focusing work in a case and in helping to ensure that progress does not evaporate when DCFS involvement is reduced or ends:

“The team’s long-term view of [the child’s] future is a strength in this case. The team shares the same long-term view of [the child] returning to live with her parents and even where she will be in several years. Although it was created recently, there is a detailed outline of the long-term view in the case. The team made an assessment of the supports the family needs to maintain gains made after [the child] is home. The case worker and family agree that relapse prevention supports will need to be in place after reunification. The case worker also spoke about opening up a PSS case to provide the family in-home support. This service is important since it will give the parents support with a teenager when they need it most.”

Tracking and Adaptation

The tracking and adaptation indicator showed major improvement this year from 70.8 percent last year to 87.5 percent this year. This shows that the Region is capable of making important adjustments to child and family plans based on changing assessments and circumstances. In a case where child safety was an issue, careful attention was paid to the progress of the children and of a parent who had previously presented a risk of harm to the children:

“The psychologist says the boys have progressed to where they feel good being with their mother. Until just recently, [the children’s] maternal grandparents supervised the visits and overnight visits with [their] mother. On [date] [the brothers] had their first [unsupervised] sleepover at their mother’s apartment. The caseworker visited the boys at their mother’s apartment. [The mother] had a schedule of activities planned for them. The boys looked happy and were playing games. Now that [the mother] is able to visit the boys, the psychologist has added her to their sessions. [The mother] is also in individual therapy at [a mental health center]. Issues addressed are her mental health, medication management and sobriety.... A letter to the children’s therapist from [the mother’s] therapist...says she feels [the mother] is not a threat to the children....”

Successful Transitions

One indicator appears to have declined substantially from progress made the prior year, with a decline from 83.3 percent to 65 percent this year. The successful transitions indicator examines how successfully important transitions in the lives of children and families are anticipated and supported. A positive example of attention to transitions was observed in the impending transition between DCFS and DSPD as an adolescent moves into adulthood:

“The long-term view and plans for the next major transition are being planned and the hand-off between the long-term care that will be needed for [this youth] By DSPD is being thoughtfully planned as DCFS services end. For example, the funding for the foster care has shifted from DCFS Title IV-E funds to DSPD home and community-based waiver, Title XIX funds with no gaps in services.”

In contrast:

“...The team members were asked concerning any upcoming transitions. None of them identified [the child’s] next transition into adolescence. They said it was an important transition that hadn’t been discussed yet or thought about. The transition is important since the foster parent is already concerned about the child’s disrespect – she talks back to the foster mother on occasion. The foster provider said she was old and set in her ways and she demands a lot of respect. The concern is that when [the child’s] reaches adolescence, she may act out even more than she currently does. If it’s a major stress on the foster mother already, then she is likely to request that [the child’s] be moved sooner than anticipated.”

Summary

The Eastern Region performance on the Qualitative Case Review for the current year provided mixed results. There were notable improvements on a number of system performance indicators, including substantial improvements on the functional assessment and tracking and adaptation scores. There were also improvements on five other individual indicators (child and family team/coordination, long-term view, plan implementation, formal/informal supports, and effective results); and improvement in the overall system performance score (from 83.3 percent to 91.7 percent). Only one indicator was unchanged (child and family planning process) and only one showed a substantial decline (successful transitions).

Of the six core indicators of system performance, five out of six showed improvement or substantial improvement and only one was unchanged. These core system performance indicators are part of the exit criteria related to the QCR and all of them must reach 70 percent or better in order for a Region to exit external monitoring. Four of the core system performance indicators meet the 70 percent standard (child and family team/coordination, child and family planning process, plan implementation, and tracking and adaptation). The two indicators (functional assessment and long-term view) that have yet to meet the 70

percent standard both showed quite noticeable improvement this year. There is a clear and progressive trend in the overall system performance scores over the past four years.

On the child and family status indicators, the mixed results were more evident with six of the ten individual indicators remaining stable or showing improvement (stability, prospects for permanence, health/physical well-being, emotional/behavioral well-being, caregiver functioning, and family resourcefulness) and four showing modest declines (safety, appropriateness of placement, learning progress, and satisfaction). The overall child and family status indicator declined from an unusually high 100 percent last year to 91.7 percent this year. While declines are seldom perceived as good news, the 91.7 percent score on overall system performance is well above the exit criterion of 85 percent for overall child and family status.

At this point, the Eastern Region meets the exit criterion for overall child and family status, and meets the exit criterion for overall system performance. The remaining obstacle with regard to acceptable performance on the QCR are the two core system performance indicators (functional assessment and long-term view) that remain below the 70 percent standard for core indicators. Last year's report highlighted the need to focus on these lagging core system performance indicators. The Region has shown substantial improvement in both of them (from 37.5 percent to 62.5 percent on functional assessment and from 50 percent to 62.5 percent on long-term view). This is encouraging improvement. Aside from contributing to the Region reaching the exit criteria related to core system performance indicators, progress on these critical system performance indicators will almost certainly enhance those important child and family status indicators connected to long-term success, prospects for permanence, and family functioning and resourcefulness.

VIII. Recommendations for Practice Improvement

At the conclusion of the week of Qualitative Case Reviews, the review team provides Regional staff its impressions regarding practice development needs that were observed during the review. While these impressions do not have the benefit of an analysis of the aggregate scores of practice trends in all cases, the feedback is useful in quickly interpreting what was learned. The impressions collected at the exit conference, coupled with the opportunity to analyze the aggregate scores suggested the following practice development opportunities and recommendations:

Practice Development Opportunities

As the years of the reform have gone by, the list of strengths in this Region has grown and the list of practice development opportunities has narrowed. The list of practice development opportunities this year is short. Focusing practice improvement efforts on a few important areas is likely to produce the greatest benefit in terms of improved system performance and more consistent positive outcomes for children and families.

- Although there are clearly substantial improvements in the functional assessment process, many functional assessments still have "missing pieces" such as important family history or specialized assessments (such as medical, substance abuse, or educational) when they would be helpful. Often the documents seemed to be laundry lists of facts that are unable to create an integrated "big picture" assessment that guides child and family service teams in making decisions and crafting plans.
- Similarly, more cases have useful long-term views, but many struggle to create a vision beyond case closure. A truly helpful long-term view enables the team to both visualize what a child and family will need to sustain success beyond DCFS involvement and to plan the steps to make that vision a practical reality.
- Caseworkers and child and family teams working to develop useful plans need to understand the difference between needs and services. A needs statement should express what a child or family need (for example, parents may need to learn ways to settle conflicts in ways that do not endanger their children's safety). A service may be one way to meet a need (such as domestic violence services), but a service is not the need, itself. Needs statements should express needs, not services.
- Child and family teams can be strengthened by supports to overcome distance barriers, adequate preparation of key participants prior to meetings, and full access and disclosure of information so that parents are knowledgeable about all of their options.
- Everyone involved with child and family teams benefits when the logical sequence in the practice model is followed: child and family engagement leading to the formation of effective child and family teams that contribute to a thorough functional assessment that informs the child and family plan that is tracked and adapted based on results.

Recommendations

Recommendations were developed in a conversation between the reviewers and Regional staff during the exit conference. The majority of the recommendations involved practical steps to address the practice improvement opportunities noted above. This was a departure from the usual listing of reviewer and Regional recommendations. In addition to addressing the practice improvement opportunities, the Region asked that attention be paid to systemic challenges that many in the audience thought were important to improving system performance and achieving more consistent outcomes for children and families.

Systemic Challenges

The systemic challenges identified in the exit conference did not comprise a huge list, but did include issues and needs that staff in the Region felt were important to greater success.

- Assistance in rethinking the role of the functional assessment. Many in the Region feels "stuck" and would welcome help.
- Leadership in the Region and state could take a role in setting expectations for providers to adapt their practice to better meet the needs of the practice in the Division. Staff are meeting obstacles in providing the individualized responses that the practice model requires.
- The Region struggles in developing a sufficient array of specialized therapeutic providers, such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, youth services, family preservation,

and culturally sensitive services for Native Americans. Beyond specialized services, there is a need for more therapeutic providers in general.

- It would be very helpful to have interstate access to providers. Not infrequently, needed services are just across the border and in-state services are very far away. This would be more efficient for staff and more responsive to children and families.
- Changes in Medicaid funding have resulted in the loss or reduction of important services. Is there an alternative?
- While drug court makes important contributions to many families, there are times when the drug court model and the DCFS family practice model struggle to collaborate effectively.
- There is a need for a community strategy and for administrative support to meet the needs of staff, communities, and families to overcome obstacles in remote areas.
- Placement of children outside their home communities always seems to involve difficult compromises. Are there alternatives to avoid such placements or compensate for the challenges they almost always create?

Appendix

Milestone Trend Indicators

1. Number and percent of Home-Based child clients who came into Out-of-Home care within 12 months of Home-Based case closure. (Data is pulled one year prior in order to look 12 months forward)

	1st QT 2003		2nd QT 2003		3rd QT 2003		4th QT 2003		1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3RD QT 2004		4th QT 2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	19	5%	10	3%	7	2%	14	4%	21	6%	21	6%	14	3%	14	4%
Salt Lake	24	4%	15	4%	29	6%	14	2%	33	6%	32	6%	26	5%	29	5%
Western	3	2%	12	8%	13	8%	2	1%	3	2%	3	2%	11	6%	1	1%
Eastern	5	5%	8	9%	6	6%	7	6%	4	4%	3	3%	7	5%	8	5%
Southwest	5	7%	5	7%	2	2%	9	10%	3	4%	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%
State	56	5%	50	5%	57	5%	46	4%	64	5%	59	5%	59	4%	52	4%

2. Number and percent of children in Out-of-Home care who were victims of substantiated allegations of abuse and neglect by out-of-home parents, out-of-home care siblings, or residential staff. Please note that reported abuse may have occurred years prior to the disclosure

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	1	0.32%	3	0.56%	5	0.91%	1	0.12%	3	0.62%	5	0.84%	2	0.31%	5	0.77%
Salt Lake	7	0.61%	1	0.08%	5	0.44%	3	0.19%	5	0.44%	2	0.17%	2	0.16%	0	0.00%
Western	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.95%	1	0.16%	1	0.30%	3	0.89%	3	0.81%	1	0.61%
Eastern	1	0.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.58%	1	0.33%	2	0.72%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Southwest	1	0.68%	0	0.00%	1	0.59%	1	0.38%	1	0.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
State	10	0.40%	4	0.16%	14	0.56%	7	0.20%	11	0.43%	12	0.48%	7	0.26%	7	0.26%

3. Number and percent of substantiated child victims with a prior Home-Based or Out-of-Home care case within the last 12 months.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	41	5%	33	5%	44	5%	52	6%	51	7%	65	8%	27	4%	47	6%
Salt Lake	76	5%	76	5%	80	3%	89	6%	74	4%	72	5%	62	4%	75	6%

Eastern Region Report

Western	7	1%	33	6%	13	3%	15	2%	14	3%	14	3%	27	5%	29	5%
Eastern	17	9%	18	7%	15	9%	17	10%	14	6%	10	7%	13	9%	7	4%
Southwest	8	3%	4	2%	7	3%	15	6%	10	3%	14	6%	13	4%	20	6%
State	149	4%	162	5%	152	5%	188	5%	163	5%	175	5%	141	5%	178	5%

4. Number and percent of substantiated child victims with a prior CPS substantiated allegation within the last 12 months.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	96	11%	112	15%	99	13%	98	12%	119	16%	109	13%	74	10%	95	12%
Salt Lake	151	10%	177	12%	196	12%	234	16%	199	12%	214	14%	200	14%	224	16%
Western	64	12%	80	14%	74	14%	82	13%	59	11%	82	15%	73	14%	87	15%
Eastern	36	20%	32	13%	28	17%	27	16%	49	22%	20	13%	18	12%	23	12%
Southwest	20	7%	33	13%	39	16%	24	9%	46	16%	24	10%	43	13%	64	19%
State	371	10%	435	13%	436	13%	465	13%	472	14%	449	14%	408	13%	493	15%

5. Number and percent of children in care for at least one year that attained permanency through case closure prior to 24 months of custody. (Data is pulled two years prior in order to look 24 months forward)

	1st QT 2002		2nd QT 2002		3rd QT 2002		4th QT 2002		1st QT 2003		2nd QT 2003		3rd QT 2003		4th QT 2003	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	17	57%	13	54%	15	56%	18	69%	24	56%	7	39%	19	58%	27	71%
Salt Lake	39	56%	41	55%	46	60%	43	56%	39	56%	23	50%	29	44%	54	59%
Western	14	61%	12	57%	18	78%	16	57%	9	38%	13	54%	23	92%	12	46%
Eastern	5	42%	3	20%	10	50%	10	56%	12	80%	4	19%	6	29%	3	18%
Southwest	12	63%	8	67%	4	80%	4	100%	2	50%	4	80%	6	67%	7	70%
State	87	56%	77	53%	93	61%	91	59%	86	55%	51	45%	83	54%	103	57%

6. Number and percent of children who entered Out-of-Home care who attained permanency through custody termination within one year. (Data is pulled one year prior in order to look 12 months forward)

	1st QT 2003		2nd QT 2003		3rd QT 2003		4th QT 2003		1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	100	71%	90	83%	107	76%	91	71%	96	70%	77	76%	88	62%	111	69%
Salt Lake	84	55%	70	60%	105	61%	150	62%	95	51%	105	62%	132	61%	130	62%

Eastern Region Report

Western	44	65%	39	62%	49	65%	17	40%	35	80%	26	53%	30	44%	29	58%
Eastern	30	67%	36	63%	37	64%	35	67%	46	69%	51	69%	22	69%	21	62%
Southwest	9	69%	17	77%	23	72%	14	58%	22	65%	28	74%	34	81%	27	73%
State	267	63%	252	69%	321	67%	307	63%	294	63%	287	67%	306	62%	318	65%

7. Number and Percent of children with prior custody episodes within 6, 12, and 18 months.

		1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	6 mos	8	6%	7	7%	13	9%	20	13%	12	9%	16	14%	8	7%	18	12%
	12 mos	18	13%	11	11%	15	11%	30	19%	15	12%	17	15%	15	13%	20	14%
	18 mos	22	16%	15	15%	15	11%	30	19%	17	13%	17	15%	18	15%	22	15%
Salt Lake	6 mos	12	7%	6	4%	13	7%	16	8%	7	4%	13	6%	11	5%	20	10%
	12 mos	16	9%	12	7%	20	10%	17	9%	8	5%	22	11%	17	8%	26	13%
	18 mos	19	11%	19	11%	20	10%	17	9%	3	6%	24	12%	20	9%	30	16%
Western	6 mos	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	8%	3	5%	4	7%	4	5%	1	2%
	12 mos	1	3%	1	2%	3	5%	5	10%	4	7%	6	10%	6	8%	3	6%
	18 mos	1	3%	3	6%	5	8%	5	10%	7	13%	6	10%	7	9%	4	8%
Eastern	6 mos	6	9%	8	11%	2	6%	1	3%	5	12%	2	8%	4	8%	2	4%
	12 mos	8	12%	9	12%	5	15%	3	9%	9	22%	6	25%	5	10%	4	8%
	18 mos	10	15%	13	6%	5	15%	3	9%	9	22%	6	25%	5	10%	5	10%
Southwest	6 mos	1	3%	0	0%	2	5%	2	5%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	2	7%
	12 mos	1	3%	0	0%	2	5%	2	5%	2	1%	1	4%	1	2%	3	11%
	18 mos	1	3%	0	0%	2	5%	2	5%	2	1%	1	4%	1	2%	3	11%
State	6 mos	27	6%	21	5%	30	6%	43	9%	28	7%	35	8%	27	5%	43	9%
	12 mos	44	10%	33	8%	45	9%	57	12%	38	9%	52	12%	44	8%	56	12%
	18 mos	53	12%	50	12%	47	10%	57	12%	43	11%	54	13%	51	10%	64	14%

8. Average months in care of cohorts of children in out-of-home care by goal, ethnicity and sex. Workers have 45 days to establish a goal and enter it in SAFE. Cases that were closed prior to a goal being established are not reported under this trend.

		1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
Adoption		Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo
Northern		17	21	20	20	16	19	13	21	15	13	11	17	15	16	23	14

Eastern Region Report

	Salt Lake Valley	42	26	55	20	25	21	31	24	23	21	41	24	44	16	48	23
	Western	12	17	11	19	8	12	9	10	4	10	6	21	3	41	5	15
	Eastern	3	15	6	25	7	18	6	10	4	20	7	12	n/a	n/a	9	16
	Southwest	2	16	3	19	8	15	11	9	2	4	4	13	16	19	2	10
	State	76	23	95	20	64	18	70	18	48	17	69	21	78	18	87	19
Guardianship																	
	Northern	2	7	3	8	1	4	1	6	n/a	n/a	1	6	n/a	n/a	*See below	
	Salt Lake Valley	10	26	12	19	4	25	12	13	6	24	10	38	n/a	n/a		
	Western	4	16	4	17	1	1	6	19	3	11	2	21	n/a	n/a		
	Eastern	4	25	1	12	2	28	1	13	3	34	2	8	n/a	n/a		
	Southwest	2	15	2	15	2	8	n/a	n/a	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	State	22	21	22	16	10	18	20	15	15	19	15	29	n/a	n/a		
Guardianship with Relative																	
	Northern													n/a	n/a	1	17
	Salt Lake Valley													7	8	10	11
	Western													2	7	2	11
	Eastern	*The Goal "Guardianship" has been obsolete and replaced with two more descriptive goals of "Guardianship with Relative" and "Guardianship with Non-Relative" in order to define case plans and identify working with relatives.												2	8	2	11
	Southwest													n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	State													11	7	15	11
Guardianship Non-Relative																	
	Northern													n/a	n/a	2	19
	Salt Lake Valley													n/a	n/a	2	41
	Western													n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Eastern													n/a	n/a	1	2
	Southwest													n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	State													n/a	n/a	5	24
Independent Living																	
	Northern	9	34	8	34	6	42	7	18	7	42	2	34	2	83	No longer	
	Salt Lake Valley	32	32	15	31	11	34	20	31	9	40	4	30	2	45		
	Western	7	37	6	16	2	25	5	24	8	26	1	18	n/a	n/a		
	Eastern	9	41	3	59	6	47	12	35	6	16	3	57	n/a	n/a		
	Southwest	7	40	2	37	2	72	3	25	1	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Eastern Region Report

State				64	35	34	32	27	41	47	29	31	31	10	38	4	64			
Individualized Permanency Plan																				
	Number		Avg Mo		Number		Avg Mo		Number		Avg Mo		Number		Avg Mo		Number		Avg Mo	
Northern	11	20	3	5	2	12	10	32	4	41	8	51	12	33	17	43				
Salt Lake Valley	6	75	6	37	5	31	7	23	29	43	25	42	29	26	31	50				
Western	1	28	5	35	1	80	1	7	5	42	9	40	6	31	9	27				
Eastern	2	22	6	61	5	50	8	46	1	6	3	16	5	30	9	42				
Southwest	5	16	2	12	0	0	2	40	5	23	6	30	7	26	6	36				
State	25	33	22	36	13	39	28	33	44	40	51	40	59	28	72	44				

Reunification (Previously Return Home)																		
	Number Avg Mo		Number	Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo					
Northern	49	10	51	7	35	8	45	6	50	9	29	8	56	10	40	7		
Salt Lake Valley	75	10	78	10	77	7	81	8	102	10	87	9	80	8	89	8		
Western	9	8	20	7	28	10	29	8	25	8	14	7	20	10	22	7		
Eastern	22	6	21	5	18	6	13	6	33	7	24	9	6	13	27	7		
Southwest	10	9	11	7	8	15	12	8	30	8	7	4	14	9	11	7		
State	165	9	181	8	166	8	181	7	240	9	161	8	176	9	189	7		

Average length of stay of children in custody by ethnicity. Data is average number of months.

	1st QT-04		2nd QT-04		3rd QT-04		4th QT-04		1st QT-05		2nd QT-05		3rd QT-05		4th QT-05	
	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo	Number	Avg Mo
African American																
Northern	13	11	13	5	3	7	3	12	8	10	5	5	4	26	13	7
Salt Lake Valley	9	13	3	10	8	5	14	5	9	21	8	22	11	12	18	14
Western	3	15	2	13	1	7	1	22	3	11	0	n/a	2	23	5	10
Eastern	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	100	1	6	3	7	0	n/a	0	n/a	2	1
Southwest	2	46	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	35	0	n/a	1	2	2	46	0	n/a
State	27	15	18	7	13	13	20	8	23	14	14	20	19	19	38	11

American Indian/Alaska Native																
Northern	7	10	7	5	2	10	5	3	5	9	1	8	12	13	11	4
Salt Lake Valley	13	8	8	23	7	5	7	7	12	16	8	7	11	20	2	12
Western	7	10	3	25	3	13	2	8	5	12	0	n/a	1	8	2	12
Eastern	11	13	8	48	6	40	7	44	6	8	6	33	1	0	9	22
Southwest	0	n/a	4	6	2	12	4	18	1	0	2	11	7	20	3	2

Eastern Region Report

	State	38	10	30	23	20	18	25	18	29	12	17	17	32	16	27	11
Asian																	
	Northern	3	2	3	2	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	1	1	1	2	4
	Salt Lake Valley	4	51	1	44	2	21	7	11	3	9	1	6	0	n/a	5	15
	Western	1	36	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	47	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	Eastern	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	6	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	Southwest	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	4	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	2	0	n/a	0	n/a
	State	8	31	4	13	4	13	7	11	4	19	3	3	1	1	7	12
Caucasian																	
	Northern	118	10	99	9	90	9	123	8	108	9	78	11	112	11	99	14
	Salt Lake Valley	159	20	173	15	140	11	155	14	164	17	170	18	181	12	182	17
	Western	29	17	41	14	40	11	53	9	39	15	35	18	34	15	33	14
	Eastern	44	13	35	12	35	14	35	18	42	11	40	9	20	14	44	12
	Southwest	30	15	18	13	26	13	26	8	46	9	17	14	35	13	16	18
	State	380	15	366	13	331	11	392	11	399	13	340	15	382	12	372	15
Hispanic																	
	Northern	44	3	32	5	27	5	44	3	32	5	27	5	37	8	41	13
	Salt Lake Valley	48	12	63	10	53	13	48	12	63	10	53	13	62	10	65	10
	Western	12	9	7	10	2	1	12	9	7	10	2	1	5	8	6	16
	Eastern	4	20	6	9	8	6	4	20	6	9	8	6	8	21	13	10
	Southwest	7	8	17	8	1	9	7	8	17	8	1	9	1	15	0	n/a
	State	115	8	125	8	91	10	115	8	125	8	91	10	113	10	125	12
Cannot Determine																	
	Northern	0	n/a	4	19	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	Salt Lake Valley	3	19	1	10	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	Western	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	Eastern	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	Southwest	1	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	2	3	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
	State	4	19	5	17	0	n/a	2	3	1	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Pacific Islander																	
	Northern	0	n/a	2	<1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	38	2	13	2	9
	Salt Lake Valley	3	10	4	11	1	13	2	16	2	22	5	5	0	n/a	7	5
	Western	0	n/a	1	2	4	14	2	22	1	16	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	8
	Eastern	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	3
	Southwest	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	9	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	14	4	4
	State	3	10	7	7	5	14	5	12	3	20	6	11	3	13	15	5

Eastern Region Report

Average number of months children in custody by sex

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Northern	10	11	10	8	10	8	7	8	11	8	10	12	12	11	11	13
Salt Lake Valley	22	15	16	14	12	9	15	13	17	18	21	15	12	12	15	17
Western	16	17	17	12	12	10	9	10	10	21	20	16	20	10	11	14
Eastern	13	13	20	17	11	24	26	16	13	8	15	9	11	14	17	12
Southwest	22	10	15	7	7	17	13	8	9	9	11	15	12	17	9	18
State	17	13	15	11	11	12	13	11	13	13	17	14	13	12	14	15

9. Percent of CPS investigations initiated within the time period mandated by state or local statute, regulation, or policy.

		1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
		Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on	Total	Percent on
		Number	Time	Number	Time	Number	Time	Number	Time	Number	Time	Number	Time	Number	Time	Number	Time
Northern	priority 1	7	100%	3	100%	2	100%	1	0%	n/a*	n/a*	2	100%	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*
	priority 2	230	91%	249	94%	296	93%	302	91%	254	93%	307	94%	269	94%	345	97%
	priority 3	911	72%	779	77%	774	78%	912	74%	817	75%	875	81%	855	82%	938	81%
	priority 4	167	80%	168	83%	188	88%	224	81%	172	84%	171	87%	143	87%	53	89%
Salt Lake	priority 1	34	76%	22	82%	23	87%	19	89%	20	85%	20	95%	29	93%	17	100%
	priority 2	362	90%	375	92%	375	91%	422	92%	333	91%	380	89%	330	95%	422	91%
	priority 3	1587	68%	1600	70%	1611	74%	1820	73%	1780	70%	1794	72%	1628	74%	1951	76%
	priority 4	422	76%	406	75%	378	76%	363	83%	390	81%	331	84%	335	83%	115	81%
Western	priority 1	20	90%	15	93%	20	80%	24	92%	21	95%	14	93%	16	94%	16	94%
	priority 2	70	84%	82	82%	96	91%	108	85%	57	86%	104	94%	103	92%	110	90%
	priority 3	402	65%	489	70%	490	57%	546	78%	468	75%	501	74%	496	83%	640	83%
	priority 4	146	61%	119	70%	5	60%	135	75%	146	80%	127	74%	132	81%	53	72%
Eastern	priority 1	14	57%	19	79%	10	90%	9	78%	5	100%	12	83%	4	75%	14	86%
	priority 2	39	95%	43	86%	40	73%	46	83%	34	88%	32	94%	26	85%	37	92%
	priority 3	233	85%	275	79%	248	81%	234	85%	250	80%	223	85%	236	83%	267	82%
	priority 4	17	82%	18	61%	12	92%	8	63%	12	75%	7	86%	8	88%	2	100%
Southwest	priority 1	14	79%	16	75%	16	88%	23	91%	13	77%	13	92%	16	81%	18	89%

Eastern Region Report

	priority 2	50	90%	31	84%	49	90%	47	91%	47	94%	53	91%	43	98%	35	91%
	priority 3	270	86%	300	84%	290	87%	308	85%	345	80%	295	84%	317	90%	399	85%
	priority 4	122	93%	91	90%	73	90%	80	94%	85	80%	84	86%	39	79%	17	94%
State	priority 1	89	79%	75	83%	68	88%	76	88%	59	88%	61	92%	65	89%	65	92%
	priority 2	756	90%	785	91%	865	91%	929	90%	726	91%	879	92%	772	94%	952	93%
	priority 3	3410	72%	3447	73%	3385	77%	3826	76%	3669	74%	3691	76%	3532	79%	4203	80%
	priority 4	876	72%	803	77%	758	81%	812	82%	806	81%	722	83%	657	83%	242	82%

*n/a indicate no priority 1 referrals.

10. Percent of children experiencing fewer than three placement changes within an Out-of-Home Care service episode.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	97	72%	81	64%	70	74%	92	71%	82	70%	60	71%	77	64%	82	69%
Salt Lake	101	53%	79	42%	95	62%	101	57%	82	43%	86	46%	103	53%	120	57%
Western	26	68%	31	66%	33	72%	39	70%	27	59%	20	57%	23	62%	19	49%
Eastern	40	80%	25	57%	28	65%	24	56%	31	63%	26	58%	12	57%	40	77%
Southwest	17	51%	10	45%	19	68%	23	68%	36	77%	14	70%	29	67%	18	78%
State	281	62%	226	53%	245	67%	279	63%	258	57%	206	56%	244	67%	279	63%

11. Number and percent of children in placement by order of restrictiveness. Point-in-time: last day of the report period.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residential Treatment																
Northern	44	10%	44	11%	47	10%	73	12%	86	14%	86	14%	78	15%	68	13%
Salt Lake Valley	120	13%	128	14%	131	14%	252	22%	237	21%	231	20%	130	13%	120	13%
Western	25	10%	24	10%	33	12%	50	15%	57	18%	47	14%	38	11%	35	10%
Eastern	14	5%	25	9%	27	10%	42	13%	39	13%	36	13%	25	10%	23	9%
Southwest	7	6%	8	6%	9	6%	16	10%	16	10%	14	10%	11	25%	10	7%

Eastern Region Report

	State	210	10%	229	11%	247	12%	433	17%	435	17%	414	17%	282	13%	256	11%
Group Home																	
	Northern	11	3%	5	1%	7	2%	23	4%	18	3%	15	3%	9	2%	13	2%
	Salt Lake Valley	61	6%	66	7%	72	7%	134	12%	121	11%	97	8%	49	5%	56	6%
	Western	2	1%	4	2%	3	1%	4	1%	8	2%	6	2%	5	2%	6	2%
	Eastern	6	2%	8	3%	10	4%	11	4%	5	2%	4	1%	7	3%	10	4%
	Southwest	4	4%	5	4%	2	1%	9	5%	7	4%	7	5%	2	2%	1	1%
	State	84	4%	88	4%	94	4%	181	7%	159	6%	129	5%	72	3%	86	4%
Therapeutic/Treatment Foster Homes																	
	Northern	132	30%	146	36%	166	37%	198	33%	200	33%	197	33%	143	28%	151	28%
	Salt Lake Valley	224	24%	224	24%	226	23%	297	26%	270	24%	265	23%	254	26%	248	26%
	Western	94	38%	95	38%	104	39%	131	40%	129	40%	123	37%	109	33%	106	31%
	Eastern	99	38%	103	36%	101	36%	128	41%	118	39%	104	38%	92	35%	88	34%
	Southwest	35	31%	31	25%	41	29%	50	30%	50	31%	42	31%	33	25%	35	25%
	State	584	29%	599	30%	638	30%	804	31%	768	30%	731	29%	631	28%	628	28%
Family Foster Home																	
		1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Northern	203	47%	182	45%	206	46%	352	59%	349	58%	332	56%	236	46%	260	48%
	Salt Lake Valley	456	48%	421	45%	451	47%	621	54%	602	53%	611	53%	463	47%	438	46%
	Western	113	45%	116	46%	119	44%	167	52%	161	50%	178	53%	165	50%	154	45%
	Eastern	130	50%	143	50%	139	20%	172	55%	162	54%	142	51%	131	50%	129	50%
	Southwest	54	48%	77	62%	79	56%	103	62%	94	59%	82	61%	75	57%	85	60%
	State	956	48%	939	47%	994	47%	1415	55%	1368	54%	1345	54%	1070	48%	1066	48%
Other																	
	Northern	44	10%	20	5%	14	3%	38	6%	60	10%	72	12%	50	10%	49	9%
	Salt Lake Valley	93	10%	79	8%	78	8%	159	14%	167	15%	192	17%	89	9%	94	10%
	Western	15	6%	12	5%	10	4%	31	10%	42	13%	41	12%	14	4%	38	11%
	Eastern	9	3%	7	2%	0	0%	12	4%	18	6%	13	5%	5	2%	6	2%
	Southwest	13	12%	4	3%	8	6%	16	10%	30	19%	23	17%	11	8%	11	8%
	State	174	9%	122	6%	110	5%	256	10%	317	13%	341	14%	169	8%	198	9%

Eastern Region Report

12. Number and percent of all children younger than five years at entry who exit custody in year and who did not attain permanency within six months by closure reason.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
Adoption final	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	14	64%	12	60%	11	58%	10	71%	15	71%	7	47%	13	62%	13	62%
Salt Lake	22	69%	40	78%	18	51%	22	79%	10	33%	27	69%	32	84%	28	64%
Western	11	73%	3	75%	9	69%	8	80%	4	50%	3	33%	0	0%	4	40%
Eastern	0	0%	2	25%	2	67%	2	29%	3	33%	2	20%	0	0%	6	55%
Southwest	0	0%	2	67%	7	100%	6	67%	0	0%	4	80%	9	64%	1	100%
State	47	62%	59	69%	47	61%	48	70%	32	43%	43	55%	54	65%	52	60%
Reunification	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	5	23%	2	10%	5	26%	3	21%	5	24%	6	40%	6	29%	7	33%
Salt Lake	10	31%	4	8%	15	43%	5	18%	15	50%	8	21%	5	13%	9	20%
Western	2	13%	0	0%	4	31%	1	10%	3	38%	5	56%	4	50%	6	60%
Eastern	3	60%	3	38%	0	0%	5	71%	5	56%	8	80%	1	50%	4	36%
Southwest	2	100%	1	33%	0	0%	2	22%	5	83%	1	20%	5	36%	0	0%
State	22	29%	10	12%	24	31%	16	24%	33	45%	28	36%	21	25%	26	30%
Custody Returned to Relative/Guardian	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	3	14%	6	30%	3	16%	1	7%	1	5%	2	13%	2	10%	1	5%
Salt Lake	0	0%	5	10%	2	6%	1	4%	4	13%	3	8%	0	0%	4	9%
Western	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	1	13%	1	11%	4	50%	0	0%
Eastern	2	40%	1	13%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	5	3%	13	15%	6	8%	3	4%	7	9%	6	8%	7	8%	5	6%
Custody to Foster Parent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake	0	0%	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	2	5%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%

Eastern Region Report

Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	3	3%
Death	<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>	
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age of Majority	<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>	
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%

13. Number and percent of all children exiting custody in year who did not attain permanency within six months by closure reason.

Adoption final	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st QT 2005		2nd QT 2005		3rd QT 2005		4th QT 2005	
	<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>		<u>Number Percent</u>	
Northern	18	27%	22	42%	18	41%	13	29%	17	31%	12	31%	18	27%	23	36%
Salt Lake Valley	37	32%	55	43%	23	27%	33	32%	22	20%	43	37%	45	42%	41	34%
Western	13	43%	10	30%	10	33%	10	29%	6	17%	6	21%	2	8%	5	18%
Eastern	0	0%	4	19%	7	29%	4	13%	4	11%	2	7%	0	0%	7	23%
Southwest	2	9%	4	27%	7	54%	7	35%	1	4%	4	36%	17	47%	2	18%
State	70	27%	95	38%	65	33%	67	29%	50	19%	67	30%	82	33%	78	31%

Eastern Region Report

Emancipation										
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	8	12%	1	2%	7	16%	9	20%	7	13%
Salt Lake Valley	24	21%	9	7%	10	12%	15	15%	20	17%
Western	6	20%	5	15%	3	10%	5	14%	10	28%
Eastern	6	21%	3	14%	3	13%	11	35%	7	19%
Southwest	9	41%	3	20%	2	15%	4	20%	1	4%
State	53	20%	21	8%	25	13%	44	19%	55	21%
Returned to parents										
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	28	42%	16	31%	14	32%	14	31%	20	37%
Salt Lake Valley	31	27%	33	26%	41	49%	35	34%	44	39%
Western	5	17%	11	33%	16	53%	11	31%	10	28%
Eastern	9	32%	5	24%	5	21%	10	32%	20	56%
Southwest	8	36%	6	40%	1	8%	8	40%	19	83%
State	81	31%	71	28%	77	39%	78	33%	113	43%
Custody to relative/guardian										
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	11	17%	9	17%	4	9%	3	7%	6	11%
Salt Lake Valley	8	7%	19	15%	4	5%	7	7%	8	7%
Western	2	7%	5	15%	0	0%	4	11%	6	17%
Eastern	6	21%	2	10%	3	13%	4	13%	1	3%
Southwest	1	5%	1	7%	2	15%	1	5%	2	9%
State	28	11%	36	14%	13	7%	19	8%	23	9%
Custody to youth corrections										
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	11%	3	6%
Salt Lake Valley	10	9%	5	4%	4	5%	5	5%	6	5%
Western	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%	1	3%
Eastern	3	11%	1	4%	3	13%	2	7%	0	0%
Southwest	2	9%	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%	1	4%
State	16	6%	6	3%	8	4%	14	6%	11	4%

Eastern Region Report

Custody to foster parent												
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
Salt Lake Valley	1	1%	3	2%	1	1%	3	3%	1	1%	3	2%
Western	1	3%	2	6%	0	0%	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	2	7%	3	14%	0	0%	0	0%	3	8%	1	4%
Southwest	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%
State	5	2%	10	4%	1	1%	5	2%	4	2%	5	2%
Death												
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake Valley	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%
Non-petitional release												
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake Valley	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Western	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	5	2%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Child Ran Away												
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%	1	3%
Salt Lake Valley	2	2%	5	4%	1	1%	5	5%	0	0%	8	7%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	2	6%	0	0%
Eastern	2	7%	0	0%	2	8%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	4	2%	0	0%	4	2%	6	3%	4	2%	9	4%

Eastern Region Report

Voluntary custody terminated		Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake Valley		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Western		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern		0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	0	0%
State		0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	>1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%

14. Number and percent of children age 18 or older, exiting care by education level.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st Qt 2005		2nd Qt 2005		3rd Qt 2005		4th Qt 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Attending School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	3	30%	0	0%	3	38%	2	20%	1	13%	0	0%	2	17%	3	23%
Salt Lake	6	27%	8	62%	3	27%	1	6%	2	6%	0	0%	3	13%	3	13%
Western	3	50%	2	33%	2	50%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%
Eastern	3	43%	0	0%	1	17%	5	42%	0	0%	3	43%	1	33%	2	33%
Southwest	9	82%	1	50%	1	50%	1	25%	1	33%	0	33%	1	20%	3	75%
State	24	43%	11	42%	10	32%	9	19%	5	9%	3	9%	8	17%	11	19%
Graduated																
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	10%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	3	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	4	7%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Not in School*																
Northern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Salt Lake	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Eastern Region Report

State	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Data Not Entered in System														
Northern	8	80%	2	100%	5	63%	8	80%	7	88%	6	100%	10	83%
Salt Lake	17	77%	6	46%	8	73%	16	94%	29	94%	20	100%	21	88%
Western	3	50%	4	67%	2	50%	5	100%	8	80%	6	86%	2	67%
Eastern	4	57%	3	100%	4	67%	7	58%	3	50%	4	57%	2	67%
Southwest	3	27%	1	50%	1	50%	3	75%	2	67%	2	67%	4	80%
State	35	63%	16	62%	20	65%	9	81%	49	84%	38	88%	39	83%

*Not in school means dropped out, suspended or expelled.

15. Number of children in custody who are legally freed for adoption and the percent who are placed in an adoptive home within six months.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st Qt 2005		2nd Qt 2005		3rd Qt 2005		3rd Qt 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	26	42%	18	22%	16	19%	2	14%	14	14%	14	7%	18	11%	17	29%
Salt Lake	47	21%	40	20%	33	12%	4	15%	23	30%	15	13%	24	25%	29	21%
Western	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	7	57%
Eastern	12	42%	8	13%	3	0%	1	17%	4	25%	3	0%	3	0%	5	0%
Southwest	8	13%	5	20%	3	33%	1	50%	2	50%	3	33%	1	0%	1	0%
State	94	29%	72	19%	56	14%	8	16%	44	25%	39	11%	47	17%	59	25%

16. Number and Percent of adoption placements that disrupt before finalization.

	1st QT 2004		2nd QT 2004		3rd QT 2004		4th QT 2004		1st Qt 2005		2nd Qt 2005		3rd Qt 2005		4th Qt 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	5	11%
Salt Lake	0	0%	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Western	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Eastern	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southwest	1	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
State	2	2%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%